SATURDAY NIGHT

MARCH 28, 1950

"SWAN LAKE" BALLERINA: *Jean Stoneham of Ottawa Ballet Company.*

OTTAWA: NICELY SEASONED

See Page Eight

10¢

What Can We Do in the Far East? - Michael Barkway
"Lady, Your Shoes Are Showing!" - Bernice Coffey
Are We Getting Too Industrialized? - John Marston

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[redacted]

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SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

Established 1887

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COVER

ALL SET for the London School of the Sadler's Wells ballet next fall is Prima Ballerina Jean Stoneham. Jean got her start with the Ottawa Ballet Company, one of the many lively cultural organizations that sound the note of the City. Ottawa is lively, culture-wise and otherwise: it's the city of paradox, of constant change, of stiff-necked British tradition, of laughing Gallic charm. For a tour of the city under the informal guidance of writers Paul Gardner and Melwyn Breen, please turn to Page Eight.—*Photo by Capital Press.*

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letters

Why Dr. Shields?

IN YOUR FEATURE article "Toronto: Fast at Last" (SN Mar. 7) which revealed such a worthy panorama of life in Toronto, I feel that it was unfortunate that Dr. T. T. Shields was selected to represent religion, standing comparison with Torontonians like Sir Ernest MacMillan and Dr. Sydney Smith. Dr. Shields may be "best known" and "colorful" from the standpoint of newspaper publicity (not always enviable) but surely a more thoughtful choice could have been made from amongst men like Rev. W. A. Cameron, Very Rev. Dr. Peter Bryce, Very Rev. Dr. George Pigeon . . . ?

Toronto, Ont. R. MCWHINNIE

Those Gay Verses

I ALSO SAY
Like Richstone, May,
Where are the verses of yesterday?
So meaningful and also gay,
About domestic love and fight,
So joyfully read in SATURDAY NIGHT
Before it succumbed to fear and fright
Of Stalin's words and even sight.
I miss the verses of May Richstone,
So full of sun and breeze and fun,
Please, let's them have,
Yours very truly,

LOUIS KON
Montreal, Que.

Sinclair's Fan Mail

WHEN I saw my picture on your cover I was surely flattered and I thought the article by McCaffrey was a jim-dandy. The purpose of this note is to tell you that the reaction has been quite terrific.

I've had 103 letters, including one from W. L. M. King with whom I've carried on correspondence over many a year. Letters so far have been from all provinces except Newfoundland. The most distant was from New Orleans. They're from top citizens, too.

Again, I'm flattered and again I compliment SATURDAY NIGHT.

Toronto, Ont. GORDON SINCLAIR

Use of Sleeping Pills

I SUGGEST that the writer of "So You're Going Abroad!" (SN Feb. 21) has gone out of her way when she recommends travellers taking sleeping pills with them.

Hospitals have hundreds of neurotic people in them due to the use of these "mild" sleeping pills, and the traffic courts across the country could tell a sad tale of these same "mild" pills.

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India, not Hindustan

IN YOUR eminently readable magazine, issue of February 28, I have noticed the editorial "India or Hindustan!" The whole piece creates a wrong impression but there are two statements in particular which require correction.

You say that "since India divided itself into a Hindu and a Muslim area . . ." The partition of India never postulated separation of Hindus and Muslims. Today with its population of 340,000,000 persons, India has Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Parsis, Christians, Jews and persons of other denominations, all of whom are loyal citizens of the Republic . . .

At the General Assembly Session of the United Nations in 1947, argument was provoked regarding change of name of India to Hindustan. The argument was unsound to Indian Representatives and the General Assembly agreed that the then Dominion of India must continue to be recognized as India . . .

You mention further that it is reported that the Indian High Commissioner will shortly become the Hindustan High Commissioner. It is not easy to understand how this report could emanate, for there is *absolutely no foundation for it.*

Office High Comm'r for India, Ottawa, Ont. P. K. BANERJEE,
Second Secretary.

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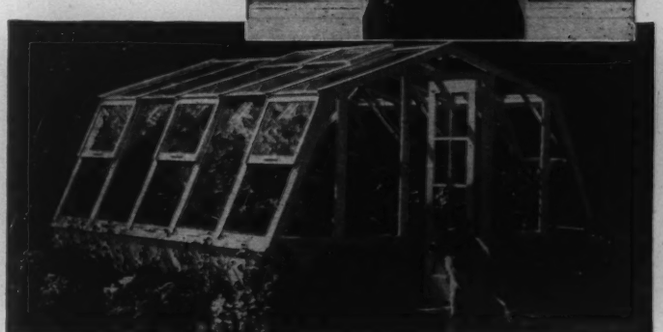

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OTTAWA VIEW

CANADA IN TREATY TALKS

THE Government does not mean to spend Canadian money on arms for our partners in the North Atlantic treaty. Unless some unexpected pressures cause a change, there will be no Canadian Military Assistance Program like the U.S. arms aid to Europe.

Defence Minister Brooke Claxton may be faced with awkward questions at The Hague. The defence ministers of the Atlantic treaty powers meet there on April 1. One of the most important subjects of discussion will be the reports of the Production and Supply Board. It met on March 24, also in The Hague. Sidney Pierce, Associate Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, was the Canadian representative with Evan Gill of the Privy Council office. Gill, formerly a Lieutenant-Colonel at Defence HQ, will stay in London as Canada's permament representative on the Board.

POOLING MILITARY RESOURCES

THE Supply Board has drawn up a pretty complete balance sheet showing what each country is short of and what it has too much of. The idea is that each should help, as far as it can, to make up the others' deficiencies. It is, therefore, quite likely that some may expect help from Canada.

It is said here, however, that the things we have too much of, such as 25-pounder guns, rifles, old electronic equipment, are not the things the other countries need. They do need things which we can't take out of mobilization stores without replacement. They also want things like motor vehicles and aeroplanes which we could make. But our own services are not getting as many of these as they would like. Defence officials say their budget leaves nothing to spare for giving away. Finance Department says it can't come from anywhere else.

TELLTALE ROUNDNESS

THE Department of National Defence estimate sticks out like a sore thumb in the Estimates tabled by Finance Minister Abbott. It is not the biggest: Health and Welfare is larger by $30 millions. But it is the only figure which comes to a round million. It stands at exactly $425,000,000.

Most departments add up all their items to produce a total which is not usually a round sum. National Defence had to work the other way round. Brooke Claxton had to take the largest sum he could get from the Cabinet and then divide it up between the services.

THE OLD U.S. PROBLEM

NEARLY all the things defence forces want are things we can't make without buying materials or parts from the U.S. And we can't afford to do that unless the U.S. will buy some of its military equipment in this country.

Latest emissary to push the Canadian argument in Washington is C. M. Drury, Deputy Minister of Defence. Roderick Macdonald, of the Canadian Commercial Corporation, has also recently been attached to the Canadian Embassy for the same purpose.

Starting point for the discussions is a list prepared in the Department of Trade and Commerce. It shows the things which the Americans might buy here. It is a compendious catalogue. The Government is ready to give much more detailed information about anything that seems to interest the Americans. If, by any chance, anything does.

TV COMES NEARER

THE CBC will soon place orders for the first batch of studio equipment for television. This time CBC engineers drew up specifications. Three British firms as well as the Canadian subsidiary of U.S. firms were asked to bid.

The order was expected to run to something like $200,000. Tenders were to be in by March 26. Required delivery date is March, 1951. The CBC also requested a complete statement of the servicing and repair facilities each firm could offer.

GIVING U.K. A CHANCE

THE CNR is trying to buy more from Britain. Since Donald Gordon became President, he's given instructions that the British are to be given a chance at every order. Whenever the British bid turns out the lowest and promises satisfactory quality and delivery, Mr. Gordon insists that it be accepted. CNR's purchases outside Canada amount to many millions a year; 85 per cent of them used to come from the U.S. So the new policy gives the British a great opportunity if they can take it.

MR. MAYHEW'S PROPOSAL

THERE was nothing phoney about Fisheries Minister Mayhew's proposal to the House of Commons for increasing trade. The idea was his own and he first drafted it in the RCAF North Star flying back from Tokyo. He is not the first minister to read from an erroneous text, or to be embarrassed by having to correct it.

After a life in business himself, Mayhew thinks Canadian firms could beat some of the world's trade restrictions if they'd get together in an Export-Import Corporation. Some of the firms in it would have goods to sell; some would want to buy. So the Corporation could offer Canadian sales to other countries which bought Canadian goods. A few firms are already trying to work out deals of this kind. They could do it much better, Mayhew says, as a group.

Help the RED CROSS — *Give Generously*

Capital comment

Donald Gordon Has Plan

IN ITS 27 years of operation, the Canadian National Railways system has earned a surplus only in 1926 and 1928 and in the five war years 1941-45. In each of the other 20 years it reported deficits, aggregating a very large sum. The prospect of conditions changing for the better sufficiently to turn deficits into surpluses is dim. In the supplementary estimates tabled last week, Mr. Abbott called for a vote of $42 millions to pay the deficit for 1949. Yet 1949 was about the most active year in Canadian history, and reported the highest national income.

Railway costs have risen so much that even swollen war traffic similar to that of 1942 and 1943 would not now enable the Canadian National to earn a surplus at current freight rates.

The reasons why the system has always found it difficult to meet its fixed charges are well known to those who have followed Canadian affairs over the past quarter of a century, but there must be a younger generation coming along to whom it is less apparent. And indeed, the top management of the railway system seems to have become discouraged about ever getting the masses of the Canadian people to understand why the Canadian National normally reports a deficit.

Donald Gordon, the new President, submitted a statement last week to the Royal Commission on Transportation. It was blunt recognition of the bookkeeping difficulties, a frank appraisal of the probable earning power of the system, and a request for a basic reform in the present financial structure.

Era of Chronic Red

In simple words the President was telling the Royal Commission —and through them the people of Canada — that the Canadian National faced further deficits, that without some adjustment, indeed, there was little hope of emerging from an era of chronic deficits.

Emphasizing, always, the valuable and indeed vital contribution the Canadian National system makes to the Canadian economy, President Gordon noted current trends which are adverse to net earnings. Highway competition tends more and more to divert from railway earnings the higher-grade traffic. Property and equipment, which underwent serious deterioration under war traffic, must now be replaced at inflated costs.

The businessman, faced with a deficit, seeks to reduce costs, expand volume and increase selling rates. The report of President Gordon holds out little hope that the Canadian National system can retrieve its position in this way. Costs are rigid and tend to rise rather than fall; volume has been high lately and is, perhaps, more likely to decline a bit than rise sharply.

As for relief by way of higher freight rates, a solution which both railways have been seeking for several years, this, it is recognized, has its limits, "since it is conceivable that the railways, by such procedure, might price themselves out of the market."

There is one major contribution which the Canadian Government might make to the Canadian National system, and that is to scale down the burden of its capitalization. This would not increase the earnings of the system one dollar directly, perhaps, but it would have a favorable psychological effect on the staff and employees of the railway. It would also be much fairer to the management. Such is the submission of the railway.

The Form of Equity

President Gordon believes that in light of the whole history of the CNR and its intimate relationship with Canadian political and national life, "it would be logical to consider that all of the capital should be in the form of equity and that none of it should be interest-bearing." This would remove the incubus of heavy fixed interest charges and bookkeeping entries which are a debit whether the railway earns a dollar of operating surplus or no.

Since $584 millions of CNR interest-bearing securities are held by the public, the Government could not accede to the CNR request without provision for the retirement of this sum. Gordon submits a proposal that the Government acknowledge an indebtedness of $300 million to the CNR, to be set up as a capital fund, and to be drawn upon from time to time to retire interest-bearing obligations or for capital additions to the property.

The whole background is far richer and more complicated than can be suggested here: but it is obvious that the capital structure of the CNR is again destined to be a live issue in Canadian politics.

by Wilfrid Eggleston

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by and large

■ At Cooksville, Ont., Mrs. Joan Styles said neighbor Clarence Bigelow pulled her hair and kicked her in the knee with his artificial leg. In court, she showed two bald spots on her head and produced a package of hair. Bigelow, who said he only wanted to find out who stole his milk, was fined $10 and costs.

■ In Edmonton, a well financed by small businessmen, truckers and garage servicemen struck oil at 5,200 feet. One of the investors, Harry Spilak, was so excited he started to drink from a bottle in his hand. He forgot that it was a sample bottle of oil.

■ Queen's University graduate Marion Robins of Bracebridge, Ont., has won this year's Marty Memorial Scholarship and an interesting assignment. According to the announcement this $1,400 award is for "research at the University of Paris on correspondence between Flaubert and Voltaire." Flaubert lived 1821-1880; Voltaire, 1694-1778.

■ Five hunters trying to smoke rabbits out of the bush near Schomberg, smoked themselves out instead. Their

small wood fire spread to the bush and they had to call the Schomberg fire brigade.

then and now

Appointments

Dr. H. L. Keenleyside, 51, former Ambassador to Mexico, will head a UN team of experts charged with working out a plan to give technical assistance to Bolivia. He will be "on loan" from his post of Deputy Minister of Resources and Development.

George Fraser, head of the News Department of the CBC International Service in Montreal, is to be the first Public Relations Officer of PEI. He is a native of Montague, PEI.

George A. Lister, Toronto civil engineer, has been appointed to the Ontario Municipal Board.

Deaths

Dr. Arthur Jeffrey Dempster, 63, Toronto-born discoverer of Uranium 235, important link in the chain of discoveries which led to the atom bomb; of a heart attack while holidaying at Jensen Beach, Florida. He was a physics professor at the University of Chicago for over 30 years.

Charles Allison DeWitt Fowler, 58, one of Canada's leading construction engineers and designer of many large structural projects in the Maritimes; in Halifax.

Owen J. Callary, 66, advertising executive and alderman of Outremont, Que., for 18 years.

SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 65 No. 25 March 28, 1950

Cabinet Rivalries

THE IMMENSE difference between the political atmosphere of Ottawa today and the political atmosphere of Ottawa under Mr. Mackenzie King is not wholly the result of the difference between Mr. King and Mr. St. Laurent. There is a more fundamental difference even than that. It lies in the fact that the present pattern of power in the Liberal party is not permanent and is well known not to be permanent. For nearly 30 years the party never had to concern itself about the succession to the leadership. It did not have to concern itself much even when the time arrived for Mr. King to hand the leadership on, for there was never any doubt that it would be handed to the person of his choice. Today there is a handing-on operation to be performed in the not distant future, and there is no certainty whatever about who will make the choice.

Mr. St. Laurent is known to be unwilling to remain in political life for more than a few years. The amount of work that he is devoting to the problem of the constitution strongly suggests that what he wants to do is to register himself in history as the man who established Canada's real, home-made, durable constitution, and that when he has achieved that aim he will seek retirement and the honors of a great career at the bar or on the bench. His command over the party may not be such that he will be able, even if he desires, to name his own successor.

Nearly half of the members of the Cabinet are ambitious to succeed him. A great deal of the time and interest of the ambitious ones is being given, and will be given more and more, to the tasks of building their own leadership bandwagons. One or two who know that they cannot be leader are equally busy preparing to be the power which dictates the choice of the leader. There are people who think that it is even more fun to be kingmaker than to be king.

A cabinet in such conditions is a very difficult thing to control; and Mr. St. Laurent has not the prestige of political wizardry that enabled Mr. King to keep his top-rank followers in such an amazing state of cooperation. The peace which reigned under Mr. King even during the time when Mr. St. Laurent was gradually emerging as the heir apparent does not reign today. The circumstances are entirely different. The St. Laurent choice merely deferred the question of who was to be the next long-term leader; every candidate could tell himself that his chance would still come. Today, for Mr. Gardiner, Mr. Garson, and probably several others it is now or never. The things that are happening this month and next month are deciding their fate for all time. The moving finger writes, and none can cancel the scroll.

These Native Sons

THE Native Sons of Canada are ardent in so many good causes that we can never quite figure out how they can be so ferociously bitter against everybody who lives in Canada but does not happen to be a Native Son. Very few of the members of the Order are North American Indians by racial origin, so that the ancestors, in quite a few cases perhaps the immediate parents, of most of them must have been immigrants to this country. Yet in the last issue of the Order's periodical *Native Son* we find a piece of verse which begins as follows:

> "They come to us from far away,
> And take our jobs for lesser pay;
> A house or flat is soon their lot,
> The people here can go to pot!"

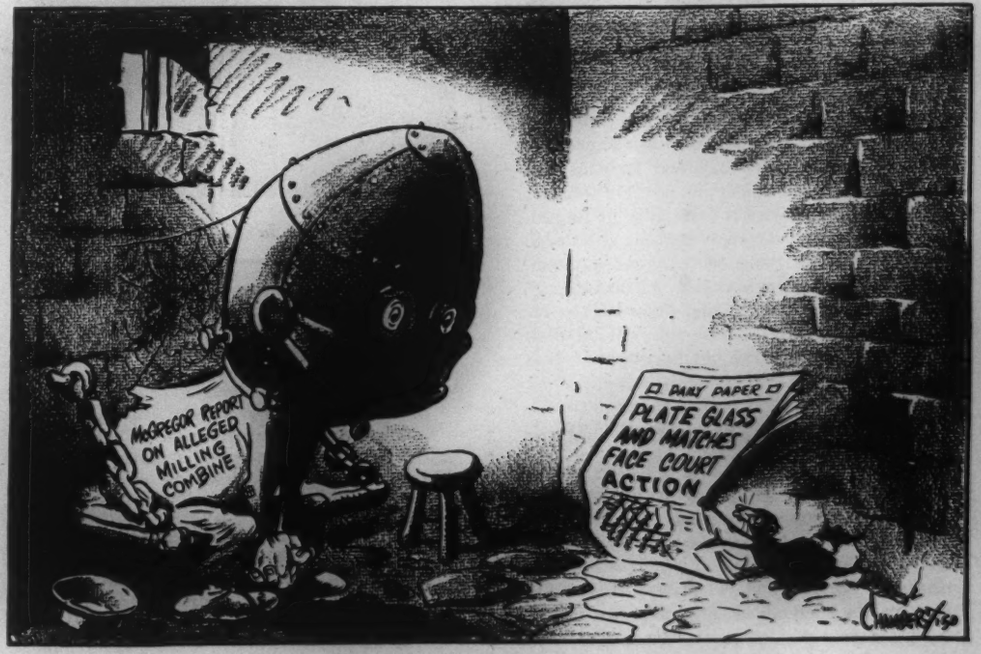
We wish that the members of the Native Sons whose ancestors did not come to this country before, let us say, 1900 would ask themselves what kind of Native Sons they themselves would be if those ancestors had not braved exactly the same sort of contumelious treatment, meted out with exactly the same justification, as they are now meting out to the English, Scottish, Czechoslovakian, Polish and other immigrants who are now entering the country (in much more moderate numbers than the immigrants of earlier years). Some of the Native Sons, we suspect, have brothers and sisters who have gone to the United States, as a great many native Canadians have done at various times, and who are therefore not Native Sons but merely Immigrant Sons, or Adopted Sons, of that great Republic. There is nothing necessarily discreditable about that, and there is nothing necessarily discreditable about being an Adopted Son of Canada. Sir John A. Macdonald was one; and if the Native Sons think that he did nothing to enhance the glory of being a Native or any other kind of Son of Canada they are greatly mistaken.

The Imperial Rouble

CHINA is reported to be suffering, not surprisingly, from a distrust of paper money. One may speculate on what kind of money would be able to avoid incurring distrust in China. The one kind of money which cannot possibly be distrusted, because it carries its value within itself and not in a promise printed on its surface, is gold money, and there is about as much prospect of that getting into circulation in China, or anywhere else in the world for that matter, as there is of the moon turning into green cheese.

The upward revaluation of the Russian rouble looks as if it were designed for its effect in satellite countries such as Bulgaria, and possibly also in China, where the United States dollar will obviously cease to have any circulation and there should be a good opening for the rouble to replace it if the Chinese people can be taught to put any faith in it. The upward revaluation enables Russia to get a larger quantity of Chinese goods for the roubles which she will pay or lend to her new ally, and it seems improbable that it will make any real difference in the effective price level at home.

The main objective of Russian policy at the moment is to squeeze every possible ounce of consumable goods out of the satellite countries



THE MAN IN THE IRON MASK

for the satisfaction of the needs of the Russian people, whose state of mind matters a great deal to the Kremlin while the state of mind of the Bulgarians and probably of the Chinese matters very little. The Soviet section of the world is in the grip of an economic imperialism which really deserves the name—but which is of course explained as being merely a necessary step towards the freeing of the world from the imperialism of the capitalists.

The New Education

IT IS an unfortunate circumstance that the effect upon society of any change in the system of education in the elementary and secondary schools is not felt until 15 or 20 years after the change has been made. It is felt earlier, naturally, by the instructors who instruct, and the employers who employ, the youthful products of the system as soon as they have emerged from its processes; but people in those categories are always pessimistic about the results of education of any kind, and the community as a whole discounts their lamentations. It is not until the products of the new education are sufficiently numerous to form an important part of the whole society that their elders — who by that time are ceasing to be an important part of it themselves — begin to get alarmed about the diminished knowledge and impoverished wisdom of the generation who are elbowing them out.

In the March issue of the *Atlantic Monthly* there appeared an article entitled "Quackery in the Public Schools" by one Albert Lynd, which must have expressed the feelings of many thousands of payers of educational taxation in many parts of English-speaking North America. It dealt chiefly with the extraordinary pullulation of courses for teachers, in the science, art, tricks, methods, or whatever you like to call it, of education, and the amazing unimportance, in the educational profession, of mere knowledge of the subjects which are to be taught. The essence of pedagogic skill in this middle of the twentieth century seems to be the ability to teach that which one does not oneself know. Knowledge of the subject to be taught is no longer in much demand; what is in demand is a certificate that one has studied how to teach it.

Nor is this wholly unnatural, as things are today constituted. There are, outside of the teaching profession, quite a few people who know the subjects which the teachers are supposed to teach, and who could criticize the teachers' knowledge of them. But there are no people, outside of the profession, who know the latest thing in pedagogic fashions, so that the teacher who has acquired a certificate of knowledge of these fashions has something which no outsider can possibly criticize; and if you tell him that his knowledge of English is not very good he can reply that his knowledge of Methods of Teaching Modern and Contemporary Literature is impeccable, and that by universal pedagogical consent that knowledge is far more "socially useful." And you will be dead long before you can find out by objective tests just how "socially useful" it really is.

The "Stromboli" Affair

FILM censors seem to be showing a praiseworthy disinclination to be stampeded by the hysterical outbursts of certain journalists and would-be leaders of public opinion against the film "Stromboli." They apparently realize that it is not their business to censor either the private lives of film artists or the methods of film publicity men — which are probably quite as offensive to those artists as they could be to anybody else.

Indeed the "Stromboli" episode may in the long run prove to have been highly beneficial to the cinema industry, by showing that it is a delusion to suppose that a film of rather moderate merit can be made into a sensational success by harping on the unconventionality of its leading artists. If the public had been deprived of the possibility of staying away from this film by its own choice, there would have been no lesson for producers. As it is, we doubt if the "Stromboli" type of publicity will be employed again for quite a long time.

Business Statesman

A FRIEND OF OURS, a "new Canadian," went recently to see Mr. James Duncan, the President of Massey-Harris, about a project which he was trying to publish. He hoped that he might have five minutes of the time of this busy man, just in from a distant part of the world and leaving soon for another. But for a solid hour Mr. Duncan questioned him keenly, discussed the project, and made suggestions. He left greatly encouraged, and has since carried his project to high success.

This same breadth of interest and civic responsibility has led Mr. Duncan to take on the Chairmanship of the Dollar-Sterling Board, to ease and improve trade relationships between Britain and Canada. It has led him to act as Governor of the University of Toronto, of St. Andrew's College, the Western Hospital, the Victorian Order of Nurses and the Toronto Mendelssohn Choir, as Director of the Toronto Conservatory of Music, the Canadian National Exhibition and the Canadian Inter-American Association; as a member of the National Research Council; and President of the Toronto Section of the Fighting French—though we do not suggest that even he managed to do all at the same time.

©—Karsh

HOW *can one man do so much? . . James Duncan*

Yet no one has ever been able to say that this man of many interests neglected his own business. Quite the contrary: Mr. Duncan has greatly expanded the famous Canadian business which he has headed for the past 10 years. He is, at the moment, opening new branches in the Southern States, and reports that his firm's Canadian-made, self-propelled combine leads all others in sales in the U.S. We hope that this example will be made use of by our governmental spokesmen who are trying to persuade the Americans that we can and should make some arms for their forces, just as we must buy some of their arms for ours.

The invention of this machine was in itself an indication of Mr. Duncan's versatility. He sized up its possibilities immediately when he saw an Italian mechanic in the Argentine roughly fitting a motor to a combine too heavy for horses to draw, and rushed the new device into production in time to be of great value during the war which he saw was coming.

When war came, Mr. Duncan became an early "dollar-a-year" man, undertaking as Acting Deputy Minister for Air to organize the vast expansion of the Commonwealth Air Training Program in Canada—very different from his "dollar-a-day" role in the First World War, as a private in the Royal Artillery. Had that war come just a little earlier, he might have sat it out in a German detention camp, for he began his career, of all places, in Berlin, as office-boy in the Massey-Harris branch there.

Though his birth and upbringing in France, and a career which has taken him round the world many times, have given him a broader outlook than most of us can acquire, these lessen in no way the credit due to him for assuming and filling in such an outstanding manner the role of a statesman of business.

CNR Change Overdue

DONALD GORDON'S plan for the reconstruction of the Canadian National Railways' capitalization is in line with realities and will, we are convinced, be approved by all those citizens who are able to consider this politics-ridden question without prejudice. The financially-expert new President of the CNR proposes that $760 millions of interest-bearing obligations held by the Government be wiped out and replaced with equity shares, on which, of course, nothing would be paid unless earned. He suggests also that the CNR be provided with a $300,000,000 credit (bearing interest at 3 per cent) to enable the retirement of interest-bearing obligations held by the public and the making of capital additions to the property.

It is obvious that this, or something very like it, would have happened long ago if the railway had been privately owned. That is, the impossible burden of debt would have bankrupted the company, and the capital structure on reorganization would have been such as to offer the promise of returns in line with the railway's earning power. The only possibility of loss from this change would lie in an administrative slackening of effort to make the property pay, consequent upon the easing of pressure. That is not at all likely, in view of the calibre of the CNR's administrative and operating staffs and particularly of Donald Gordon himself.

This change, if it is adopted, should make it

High Moon

SILVER *on dreaming water, silver brushed*
Across black woods and marshes gray with night;
Silver on fluent branches, silver hushed
In darkness looming through a veil of light —
Austere in windless heights the tall moon keeps
Her measured circle: chilly, brilliant, bare,
Uncounted fathoms from the midnight deeps
That slumber in our sea of lucent air . . .

Graceful, and polished in her stony grace,
She rides afar from this our mortal clay,
On the still foreshore of eternal space
Where time and distance shiver and divide . . .
And here, between tomorrow and today,
The dark strait shivers in the grip of tide.

CHARLES BRUCE

easier for the company's workers to see a connection between railway earnings and wage demands. This alone might more than justify the change. (See *Capital Comment page 3.*)

On Becoming Mature

WE HAVE noted with considerable interest in recent months that nobody in Canada or the United States is any longer exhorted — outside of a church at any rate — to be "good," that indeed the term has acquired a faint odor of the discreditable. We are now exhorted to be "mature". When we examine into the behavior of the "mature" man or woman, we find that in many respects (not, however, including that of sexual chastity) it is much like that of the "good" man or woman of past generations.

We think we have detected the reason for this change of terminology, and we think it goes quite a lot further than a mere desire to get away from the over-emphasis on sexual chastity which has been evident in North American morals ever since the Puritans did their job. It is a part of the great American optimist policy which maintains that human beings whose privilege it is to live in "God's Country" are by nature exactly what they ought to be, that they have only to let themselves grow up, to let nature work her perfect work, without any effort on their part, and they will be "mature" and, therefore, have nothing to repent for. There is really no such thing as sin, except, possibly the sin of teaching that sin exists. There is only immaturity, and the remedy is to grow up. We wish American philosophy would do so.

An Honor Shared

THE INVESTITURE at Laurier House was a unique blending of honor well won by both a nation and an individual. When Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands conferred his country's highest civil honor upon Canada's wartime Prime Minister, it was a recognition of a close and lasting attachment forged in the fire of tribulation. Canada will always remember its privilege of playing host to Princess Juliana, as it remembers the greater privilege of bringing liberation to the people of her country. Friendships among people and nations thus brought about are of deep and lasting significance and the Grand Cross of the Order of the Netherlands Lion is an added symbol of them. The decoration will be worn with distinction in his retirement by a man who was perhaps the chief architect of friendship. Both Canada and Mr. King may be proud and grateful.

Love and Social Justice

THE error of supposing that social justice can be attained, or even approached, by purely legal and constitutional means is the commonest and most dangerous error in the present-day world. We cannot bring the world one step nearer to social justice without improving the hearts of men, and the only way to achieve that end is to make men—individual men—more conscious of God.

When the Marxist prophesies an ultimate state of Socialist society in which production and distribution will be governed by the principles, "From each according to his ability, to each according to his need," he is tacitly assuming a society in which the generality of men will love their neighbors as themselves. Such a system cannot operate in any other society. In the Marxist countries all pretence of the "to each" distribution aim has long since been abandoned, deferred to the Greek Kalends of a completely socialized world; and even the "from each according to his ability" principle is not working, because it requires a degree of unselfishness that the natural man does not possess.

—NFB

HONORED: *W. L. M. King by Prince Bernhard*

It is true that "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself" is one of the two great Christian commandments. But it is the second of them, not the first. It cannot be obeyed unless the first is obeyed, and if the first is obeyed the second will be automatically obeyed along with it. The first is "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God."

In a society in which these two loves are important motives of human action a very considerable approximation towards social justice should be attainable. It would be absurd to claim that they are today important motives of human action in either the Western or the Eastern world. But the West could make them more important if it wished, while the Communist East has repudiated the very idea of them. The West still has the rock foundation on which to build a better social structure, if it has the faith and the will. The Communist East can build only on the shifting sand of dialectical materialism and a universe with no God to hold it together.

Baggadocio

("May Win War with One Pop of Paper Bag" —Newspaper headline.)

WE DOUBT *if there is a weapon psychologically worse than noise,*
A truth denied by no one whose work is with girls and boys;
Now Science lets out a secret—and it isn't simply a gag —
A war can be won, a war can be lost—with one pop of a paper bag.

The driver who follows a wedded pair and blissfully leans on his horn
Is happy himself, but is heard by thousands who wish he had never been born;
But scientists know a use for noise: should peace talks strike a snag,
Hostilities may commence and end with a properly touched-off bag.

When newspapers finally have their wish and we're locked in a total war,
And everyone burns with the itch to fight, and nobody knows what for,
And nations are filled with consuming lust for liquidation and swag —
The question I'd like to hear answered is, who will be holding the bag?

J. E. P.

passing show

Japan is said to be exporting men's shirts at $7.50 a dozen. The Japanese will have to be told to keep their shirts on.

Hon. Mr. Anscomb of BC says that helping the rest of Canada to reach BC's high standard of education is "nonsense and highly uneconomical." Sure, keep 'em ignorant or they might want to come to BC.

Thawing out ice contracts it. Thawing out frozen wages expands them.

American commentators are complaining that in spite of American aid "France, Italy, Germany, Japan all talk neutrality" in the next war. Well, we can remember a nation that talked neutrality quite a while but didn't stay neutral—fortunately.

Since 1939 the buying power of the average bondholder in this country has declined 45 per cent, but, of course, nobody has to be a bondholder.

Can Europe pay its way? asks an international expert. Doesn't it depend on where Europe is going?

In an age of great discoveries *anything* may happen! One day we may even discover

what we look like to the guy we are criticizing.

Poland has withdrawn from the World Bank but not from the United Nations, and we hope that is not because the World Bank manages to do things and the United Nations doesn't.

England is planning to lay red, green and blue asphalt roadways, but they will probably all turn out to be the primrose path for the speeding motorist.

We don't quite agree with these people who tell us to beware of Russian peace talk. What we need to beware of is our own people who pay attention to Russian peace talk.

The U.S., it is stated, will stay out of near-East politics. It is awfully hard to stay out of something that completely surrounds you.

The British, having failed to reform their voters, are talking of reforming their voting system.

"Bankrupt employers cannot pay both wages and pensions", says a contemporary. It is interesting to conjecture which of the two the unions would insist on their paying if they couldn't pay both.

It's getting so that fellow-travellers have an awful lot of difficulty travelling.

Lucy says that the trouble with international atom parleys is that they are liable to explode like the atoms.

—NFB

WELLINGTON STREET, *main artery of Ottawa, leads to the nation's heart: Parliament Buildings (top left). Temporary war offices, foreground.*

—All Photos: Capitol Press Service

ROUGE, LOU, AND JOE *serve the day's special at the Chateau cafeteria, popular meet-and-eat. Ottawans of all classes meet here.*

OTTAWA: Nicely Seasoned

by Paul A. Gardner and Melwyn Breen

THIS IS the city of paradox; the city with the stiff-necked British air of tradition and the laughing Gallic air of *joie de vivre;* the city whose army of civil servants are allowed to vote but who can't belong to a political party; the city that shares the rest of Ontario's Sabbath silence but whose citizens can cross the bridge to Hull and a weekday Sunday; with a traffic problem that shortens the wind of its motorist and the most efficient snow removal system in the country. Ottawa is subject to a number of currents, eddies and whirlpools: is it to be redesigned according to specifications of Planner Jacques Greber? Is it to become a Federal district, perhaps depriving government workers of the vote as in the U.S.? No one knows yet. But if these changes don't take place immediately, there will be others, for Ottawa is, above all, a city that's changing.

One reason is that Hull, Que., lies just across the river with its example of Sunday movies. This is a thrill for hinter-Ontarians, although Ottawans take it in their stride. There's no Sunday drinking or dancing over there, however, except for an hour or two after Saturday midnight. And on the numerous Roman Catholic holidays all amusement places are closed tightly.

Another reason is the close proximity of swim, ski and scenic spots, on both sides of the provincial line. In spring, visitors may join the thousands who brave the mud to see the sap run, to taste and sugar it off in the Holy Ghost Fathers' enormous sugar bush. And in the fall a few minutes' drive brings them a breathtaking scarlet-and-gold vista of maples—at their panoramic best in the Gatineau Hills past Hull.

Ottawa is a city of civil servants—more than 30,000 of them, many with families; of general racial and religious harmony;* of clear, unbesmogged air; of summer smoking on streetcars; of sports and recreation and community centres; of embassies, legations and high commissioners' offices (32 all told); of fresh, healthy-looking citizens of all ages, many of them noticeably smug; of mingled anticipation and apprehension at the prospect of some day becoming part of a 640-square-mile Federal District.

Its badly marked streets are carpeted with rustling leaves in autumn, sparkling snow in winter, a layer of sand in spring—residue of skid-prevention—and its citizen- and tourist-scattered refuse in summer. (The city is short of trash cans.) Its mayor is the large and friendly Edouard Bourque, Ottawa's first French-Canadian mayor in 40 years. Last year he replaced Stanley Lewis who held the office for 13 years.

KEEPING the streets and sidewalks clear of snow is a problem that Ottawa has very happily solved. For the last nine years the city has had probably America's fastest and best snow-cleaning system—aided by three handy rivers and a canal for use as dumps. "Cost only $2.50 per citizen," explained a civic official proudly, "even though it's handled more than ten feet of snowfall in a single winter."

This is a quiet, relaxed city. No hell-for-leather taxis streak down Sparks St., its central shopping district. No bandits stage daylight hold-ups. Its bars are few and unobtrusive. Because of the worldwide diplomatic representation it has a cosmopolitan air that pleases but also vaguely irritates the average middle-class Anglo-Saxon resident. This is because these residents feel that "the French" have already made a deplorable incursion into "our" capital.

Visitors sometimes wonder why there's more sparkle to its citizenry than to those of other Ontario population centres. Probably it's because one third of its 190,000 are of Gallic blood, and a large percentage of its civil servants are sea-fed British Columbians, Maritimers and Newfoundlanders and breezy "prairie chicks." The city's most strikingly beautiful girl is a French-Canadian housewife, mother and amateur actress, married to a National Film Board employee.

Most of its wealthy citizens live with the top-rank diplomats in Rockcliffe, the chief residential district. A few distinguished citizens, such as Chief Justice Thibaudeau Rinfret of the Supreme Court of Canada, dwell in Sandy Hill, whose Daly Ave. was once *the* residential street. And anyone passing the corner of Laurier and Chapel and seeing a short, elderly gentleman in a big fur coat stepping into his car may well be watching William Lyon Mackenzie King.

The successful Scots-descended citizens cluster in the Glebe. The Irish live all over. Most French-Canadians inhabit either Sandy Hill, if they've money, or "Lowertown," north of Rideau St., if they haven't. The latter is full of tinderboxes, and sometimes fire traps a family there. Not a few workers commute to and from Hull, and when margarine became legal in Ontario there was talk of Quebec border police to frisk bridge-crossers for the subversive stuff. People still recall the billboards showing a tiny girl bathing *au naturel* at the Ontario end, respectably covered at the Quebec end, of the Interprovincial Bridge. This is crossed by Hull's comfortable nickel-fare buses—it ditched its trolleys completely two years ago.

The capital's industries are few but sound, its schools and churches many and well attended (including a good-sized Mormon congregation), its universities three and good (one has a hypnotic obstetrician on staff), its light, heat, power and street railway municipally owned, its police and fire departments efficient, its courthouse and jail ancient, its city hall non-existent. The city fathers confer in an office building. Ottawa citizens, and even more its visitors, are prone to vent

* It wasn't always thus: 100 years ago it had a paper called *The Orange Lily and Protestant Vindicator.*

their spleen on a baffling traffic hazard euphemistically termed the Plaza, where autos, trams and pedestrians swarm, crawl and tangle around the National War Memorial "square" which is really a wedge.

Most New Yorkers say they never see inside a nightclub unless a visitor leads them there. That's the average Ottawan's attitude toward the House of Commons, the National Museum and Art Gallery and the 500-acre Federal Experimental Farm. These are meccas for the visitors and second choices for the citizens.

Ottawa finally has a nightclub: the bold brassy Copacabana. First a dance hall, then a bowling alley, its owners at last got a liquor licence and now offer floorshows starring such as the lovely vocalist Diane Courtney. It's taking a while to catch on with residents used to driving or paying a $6 return taxi fare to one of the Quebec-side country-club floorshows.

Otherwise, except for the favored few invited to frequent diplomatic "do's," there's little night life. Dance spots are mainly the Chateau Laurier's Grill and Hull's Standish Hall, which used to be closed up every few weeks because of servicemen's squabbles. Low-paid civil servants are apt to wind up dancing in their own clubrooms or at the "Y," whose Saturday nights attract a 400 average. Here, as everywhere, the feminine gender predominates. "Government girls" make the city proportion five or six to one, which whets competition for the available husband timber. The YMCA's special wards are Ottawa's 1,000 New Canadians, chiefly from the Baltic countries, for whom it holds classes in English and special twice-a-week dances.

The capital, which soon hopes to have a National Theatre, already supports the nation's only week-in-week-out stock company, the Canadian Repertory Theatre. Nearly two years old, it specializes in Broadway hits such as "The Heiress" and "Harvey," which haven't reached Ottawa, and does them well. Ottawa's Amelia Hall and Vancouver's Sam Payne direct, and act when not directing.

Best of many amateur theatre groups are the University of Ottawa's *Le Caveau* and the Ottawa Drama League. Eugene Kash of the National Film Board, after inaugurating the popular Children's Symphony concerts, is now conductor of the Ottawa Philharmonic. The Morning Music Club, the Choral Union and others bring topnotch musicians; and the Ottawa Ballet gets by in this fairly culture-conscious city.

RESTAURANTS rise from the armchair type—one of which Ottawa's tiny demi-monde makes its Saturday midnight rendezvous, now under special police surveillance — to La Touraine, where waiters bow from the waist and the food is to the taste of the manager, air force veteran Norman Gilchrist. (SN, March 21). His chef says, "I can cook almost as well as Mr. Gilchrist can." Presiding over its cocktail lounge is an elderly brandy-swigging cockatoo who used to be in the movies, brought from Chicago at a cost of $800 including a private drawing room. Under the same roof are the Roxborough apartments, home away from home to Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent. Opposition Leader George Drew lives there too. But recently an "independent committee" headed by Grattan O'Leary, editor of the *Journal*, got him an "official opposition leader's residence" in Rockcliffe.

The "Chateau's" cafeteria is the most popular meet-and-eat place in Ottawa, except the Rideau Room of Murphy - Gamble's department store. One of the medium-ritz cafeteria's main attractions is the possibility of happening on some such lamb-and-lion scene as Assistant Deputy Minister of Finance R. B. Bryce, head of the treasury board, lunching with J. M. Macdonnell, the Opposition's chief critic of government finance. "Never see a Drew-Coldwell tête-à-tête, though," remarks its maître-dee. Office workers run into each other more often at the Plaza-perched Connaught, the brand-new Esterel or the Piccadilly, Ottawa's only tea room. Visitors are often wafted to Hull to enjoy the delicacies of Madame Burger's or Chez Henri.

The tiny Russell Hotel near the station made *The New Yorker* chuckle "That's a neat wrinkle!" recently when it advertised "Hot and cold running water in every room." Any well-recommended "government girl" may live at comfortable, attractive, subsidized Laurentian Terrace for $43.50 a month, all meals included. With room for 350, its one drawback is, according to an 18-year-old resident, "there's no privacy for goodnight kisses."

The housing situation is now fairly good, with three large projects occupied; but less than four years ago families were forced to such extremes as tenting on the dank river's edge, where one baby caught pneumonia. The Veterans' Housing League, led by tiny, dynamic Ted Hanratty, now a reporter on the *Citizen*, moved desperate families into one then another government building and stayed there despite eviction threats.

JOVIAL EXTROVERT *Edouard Bourque, first French-Canadian mayor in 40 years, joins in children's fun.*

OPPOSITION LEADER *George Drew and wife, Fiorenza, join in the games at the annual May Court Ball, leading social affair. May Court is the Ottawa equivalent of the Junior League.*

SPORTS PROMOTER *Tommy Gorman gets a buss from Barbara Ann Scott. He is leading "pro" operator.*

NIGHT CLUB SHY *Ottawa finds celebrities, including Ministers Mike Pearson* (left) *and Doug Abbott and wives, at La Touraine restaurant. Roxborough apartments are under same roof.*

The work situation is far from good, though, with at least 5,000 unemployed out of a total capital city* labor force of about 100,000 — and 3,200 more in Hull. One businessman reports being asked for money ten times in an evening around the Plaza.

Although the head offices of the two major labor congresses, representing 81 per cent of Canada's organized workers, are in Ottawa, trade-union organization is not widespread. Waitresses and store clerks have not been organized. A positive example, though is the CNR's Chateau Laurier, under union contract from near-top to bottom in the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees. CIO - CCL's United Auto Workers have contracts at four large plants, and most of the AFL-TLC's Plumbers and Steamfitters have been on strike since New Year's.

Civil servants, years ago briefly organized in the AFL, have three non-labor associations. Most of them belong to "RA," their recreation association founded by Winnipeg newspaperman Ed Parker, which carries on a host of activities.

Longest strike is the Typographical Union's three-year sympathy walkout at the *Citizen*, started soon after the Winnipeg printers struck the *Tribune*, another Southam paper. The strikers' picket wagon is a familiar sight about town.

Next longest, the UAW's at Ottawa Car & Aircraft, dragged on a year and a half. This strike brought the closing off of a street to the public by 130 policemen who "protected" 60 strike-breakers from 60 pickets. One of the latter was 65-year-old, derby-hatted Emile Tasse, now deceased, who left picket duty early the day Harry Truman visited Ottawa, and played 'cello for the President in a trio at Government House.

One morning early in 1946 Ottawans who had read Drew Pearson's report that 25,000 known Soviet spies were loose in Canada were stunned to learn that 20 alleged breachers of the Official Secrets Act (half later convicted) had been seized in an Ottawa dawn by the RCMP and incarcerated in its Ottawa barracks. Then came the story of how Igor Gouzenko had sneaked out of the sombre Soviet Embassy on Charlotte St. with a shirtful of documents, tried vainly to interest government officials, and was finally sent by the *Journal* to the Mounties. The movie from his book "The Iron Curtain" was filmed in Ottawa.

Canada's world-renowned National Film Board, winner of an Academy Award and now in the finals for another, was recently the swooping ground for wild-eyed witch hawks.* The city's other studio is Crawley Films, producer of the lovely prize-winning "Loon's Necklace." Its head, F. R. Crawley, got his start with NFB.

One of the most colorful personalties of the Ottawa district is Hull's ex-mayor Raymond Brunet, a superb raconteur. Another is Marius Barbeau, Canada's top totem expert, whose recent demonstration of Indian dances was *Journal*-headlined: "Barbeau BeBop Begets Stadacona Stomp." Promoter Tommy Gorman brought hockey back to Ottawa, gave it professional baseball and owns the famous Rough Riders. He also gave Barbara Ann Scott her start. But surpassing even BA in world fame is Ottawa's brilliant photographer Yousuf Karsh.

FEMALE personalities in Ottawa include: red-headed Dr. Lotta Hitschmanova, ex-Czech newspaperwoman now Canadian head of the Unitarian Service Committee (non-denominational agency for aid to Europe's needy youngsters including Madeleine Carroll's "Children's Republic" in France) who wears a uniform resembling a U.S. nurse's; Senator Cairine Wilson and her daughter Cairine lend untiring efforts to the Save The Children Fund; Madge Macbeth and P. K. "Pat" Page of NFB, nationally-known authors, and vivacious Polly MacKay-Smith who sparks the Nursery School Association. The latter association has four schools and brought Dr. Arnold Gesell last year to overflow crowds.

Bald-headed Henri Masson, impatient and socially conscious, is Ottawa's best-known painter. Backing him and other artists and worthy efforts is H. S. Southam, shrewd businessman and keen political thinker who publishes the *Citizen*. Like the *Journal's*, its editorials are widely quoted. It is generally liberal-minded. The *Journal*, though a drummer for George Drew and usually crowding the right wall, goes maverick now and then with such things as praise for the CBC and a demand for recognition of the new Chinese government. Both papers are short on world news, long on local coverage. That seems to be the way their readers want it.

The *Journal* paradox is to some extent typical of Ottawa: a city essentially staid yet with some lively ideas. Its myriad civil servants are scarcely aware of their advantage over those in Washington, who have no federal vote. Yet it is a crisp little capital—one of the world's youngest, engaging in its ingenuousness.

*Average weekly earning of Ottawa workers is $38.39—$5.43 below the national average. However, Ottawa has more stenographers, low-wage clerks, etc. than most cities, rather than that rates for the same jobs are lower.

* Hon. Robert Winters, Minister of Resources and Development and Chairman of the NFB, however, has informed the Defence Department that Film Board employees have been "screened" by the Mounties and are considered safe for confidential film work.

GRADUATION *day at University of Ottawa.*

EMBASSY *parties a "must", even for the Russians.*

CIVIC LEADERS *McCann, Hulse and Coulter play.*

SOCIALLY *conscious artist Henri Masson gives a hand to small fry. He is city's best-known.*

MILDLY *culture-conscious, Ottawa is home of cramped National Gallery. Paintings are stacked.*

TOTEM EXPERT *Marius Barbeau, on staff of museum, is Canadian authority on Indian folk-lore.*

What Can We Do in the Far East?

Commonwealth Framework May Be Starting Point For Stemming Red Flood

by Michael Barkway

IN CANBERRA and in London, Canada is preparing to discuss the problems of Asia with the other countries of the Commonwealth. This undramatic fact has not hit the headlines, but these meetings mark a new stage in Canada's relations with the world.

Never before has the Canadian Government set so high a value on the Commonwealth or been so ready to enter wholeheartedly into its discussions. Never before has this country been so deeply concerned in the problems of Asia. These two developments, which are connected, are going to affect nearly every Canadian in the next few years. The era of exclusive preoccupation with our Atlantic shores is over. Pacific problems will claim Canadian attention more and more.

In Ottawa's view the Commonwealth acquired a new importance with the decision a year ago to allow the Republic of India to remain as a member. With India, Pakistan and Ceylon as fully equal, independent members the Commonwealth now provides the most intimate political tie there is between the East and the West.

This would be important at any time. It is vital at this particular time when the crucial area of the "cold war" has switched from Europe to Asia. External Affairs Minister L. B. Pearson said recently: "The advance of Russian Communist imperialism has been stopped in Europe, at least for the time being. It has not been stopped in Asia, where it is now desperately trying to win power over those millions of people by allying itself with the forces of national liberation and social reform."

Opposition Leader George Drew added: "What earthly use will the Atlantic Pact be if through that pact we prevent war in Europe and then the whole structure of the Orient goes to pieces under the red flood?"

Drew's phrase expresses very well the fear that is worrying Washington, equally with Ottawa and London. How can the structure of the Orient be preserved? Indeed what structure is there to preserve?

As Washington's State Department studies the newly-made reports of Roving Ambassador Philip Jessup there seems to be none. Mao Tse's China, inscrutable as ever, keeps the British representatives waiting more than two months in Peiping to discuss the opening of relations: it goes out of its way to offend the United States and France as though purposely making it difficult for them to grant the recognition it asked for. In the bordering states, Malaya with British troops fights a perpetual guerilla war against Communist bandits. In Indonesia the new independent Government faces internal attacks from both left and right. In Indo-China the new states of Laos and Cambodia look on while in Viet Nam, with which they should be federating, French troops support the Emperor Bao Dai against four-fifths of the population which support Ho Chi-Minh. In Siam an easy-going unworried people present no threat to Communist revolt but equally have no strength to oppose attacks from outside. In Burma an unhappy Government fights two civil wars at once.

—CP

FAR EAST STUDY: *External Affairs Minister Pearson (right) and Escott Reid, Deputy Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, attended Commonwealth Conference recently at Ceylon, study Far East "cold war" in framing policy.*

Behind these neighbors of China stand Pakistan and India, engaged in a bloodless war over Kashmir, which takes one half of India's budget and two-thirds of Pakistan's and which throttles natural trade between them.

"No one can be certain," said Lester Pearson last month, "that the independence which the people of this area are now exercising can in all cases be maintained in its present form." The danger is that their domestic difficulties may lead to the sort of disorder which Communism knows so well how to exploit.

When the western powers look for means to help, the problem is where to start. The Commonwealth framework, however flimsy it may sometimes look, at least provides a starting-point. The Canberra Committee, which was proposed by January's Colombo Conference, can at least get Indian, Pakistan and Ceylonese delegates round a table with the British (who can also speak for Malaya), the Australians, the New Zealanders, South Africans and Canadians. Together they can attempt to work out some practical means of putting life and courage into the frail structure of the Orient.

Some things they clearly cannot do. They cannot try to frame any kind of military pact. The conditions for it simply do not exist, if for no other reason because Nehru's India won't hear of it. The armament which Asia needs is not guns and tanks but the much more fundamental defence of full bellies and prosperous people.

It is also beyond the power of the Commonwealth countries to formulate any adequate scheme of economic assistance. Every country at the Canberra talks will know that only the U.S. can supply resources on anything like the scale required. The U.S. knows it too, and Dean Acheson has made very clear that the Washington Administration would welcome any kind of framework into which American assistance could be profitably poured.

At Canberra they will not talk about Kashmir. But the Kashmir dispute remains the most urgent and the most difficult of all the tasks of statesmanship in Asia. Until it is settled no one can be happy about pouring money into India or Pakistan. But these are proud and sensitive countries. Either of them would snap its fingers at western aid rather than give up its position about Kashmir.

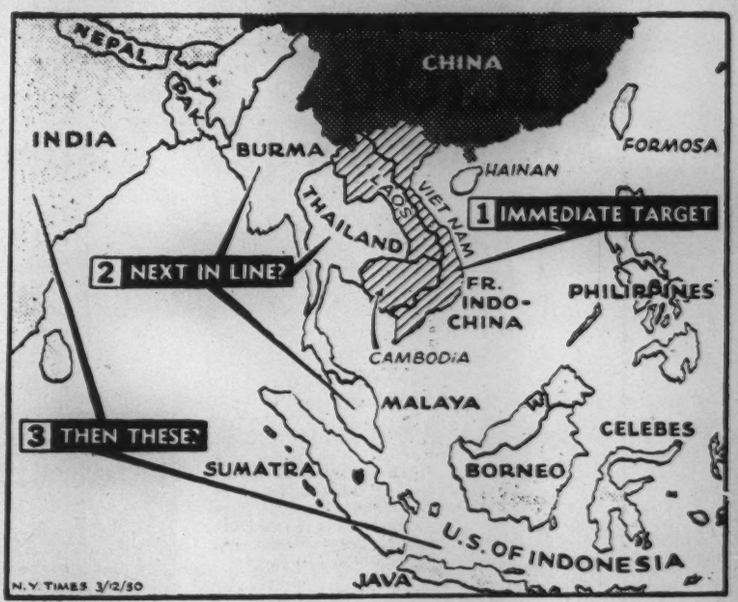
The Indian Continent is almost exactly on the other side of the globe from Canada. Until lately it was almost inconceivable that lights should be burning late in the East Block while Canadian officials worried about its affairs. But the "red flood" cannot be ignored.

Geographically at least our nearest point of contact is Japan and our Asian policy must include a Japanese policy. Hence the other Commonwealth meeting in London. Its object is to consider what sort of peace treaty we want with Japan. Everyone is agreed that there must be a treaty, and the sooner the better. But what sort of treaty?

This is a most contentious question. Japan has 80 million industrious people. It is the most advanced of the eastern countries, the only one that can supply many of their needs. For millions it is not a choice between Japanese and Canadian shoes or Japanese and British shirts: it is a choice between Japanese shoes and shirts or none. And these are the millions whom the West is anxious to help. "If southeast and south Asia are not to be conquered by Communism"— it is Lester Pearson speaking again—"we of the free democratic world must demonstrate that it is we and not the Russians who stand for national liberation and economic and social progress."

If we give Japan the chance to develop her trade with Asia, she'll take it. Probably one-third of her natural trade would be with China and another third with the other Asian countries. Will British, American, Canadian businessmen stand for that? Will their governments risk exposing Japan to the Communist infection, particularly from China? Australia and New

CONTINUED ON PAGE 12



The Stanley Cupbearers

Stanley Cup Custodian, Mr. Cooper Smeaton Takes a Partner

by Rica Farquharson

WHEN FORMER hockey referee J. Cooper Smeaton became a trustee of the game's coveted award, the Stanley Cup, he shared the honor with P. D. Ross of Ottawa. Since Mr. Ross's death in 1949, Smeaton has been searching for a partner. This week he found one in Norman Alexander Dutton (called "Red," "Mervyn" and "Rufus").

In 1893, when the Earl of Derby (his family name was Stanley) donated the cup, its trusteeship was given to Ross and to Sheriff Paxton of Whitby. The Earl then stipulated that the cup, which was at that time awarded only for hockey championship of Canada, should always be entrusted to two men and that the honor would pass to a surviving partner's choice. After Sheriff Paxton's death Ross chose William Foran of Ottawa. When Foran died Ross appointed Cooper Smeaton.

Calgary Fireball Dutton was a strong defence player. He is a modest, wise, colorful man; Chairman of the roadbuilder's section of the Canadian Construction Association; a perfect link between the late Frank Calder, first NHL President, whom he followed in that office, and today's nationally fanned game.

At 16 Dutton enlisted in World War I. While on the operating table for a wound he adopted a life slogan — "Keep Punching." He plunged hockeywards after the war via the old Western Canada League; in 1926 sold himself to Montreal Maroons, went from them to the New York Americans in 1930.

Leaving the NHL's $15,000-a-year post, "Red" said, "I'm resigning with regret. I'd like to stay but it would leave me too much out of touch with my business. It's a tough decision."

Dutton lost two sons in World War II. In their memory, he and his brother founded the Joseph and Alexander Dutton memorial scholarship at St. Joseph's College School, Winnipeg, to recognize scholastic achievement with scholarship.

Though there are only two Canuck teams, the Toronto Maple Leafs and the Montreal Canadiens in NHL, Canadian players man competing American teams. Training for it is serious, the ambition of most small boys, and the game is Big Business. Listening In—from lonely cabins to night-spots 'round the land and for large part of the year, Canada's recreational preoccupation is: "Who's going to win the Stanley Cup?" All this makes Smeaton and Dutton national idols for small boys.

The first sport Smeaton took seriously was baseball, starting at age ten. He quickly added football, hockey and basketball to his regular activities.

In days of the Quebec Hockey Club and the Wanderer Hockey Club, a professional outfit, Smeaton was offered a contract by the late Sam Litchenhein and Mike Quinn but turned them down to remain amateur.

—Rica, Montreal

COOPER SMEATON

During First World War Smeaton went overseas with the artillery; he enlisted as a gunner and returned a sergeant. While overseas he won the Military Medal. He fought in Belgium and France and wound up with the Army of Occupation in Germany. He was recommended for a commission but refused because he "preferred to stay with the boys."

In his twenties Smeaton married Violet Armstrong of Montreal who was destined to be Canada's best-known hockey-wife. Of Scottish-Canadian stock, Irish seasoned, his slim, beautiful wife went everywhere Cooper went, hockey-speaking.

Smeaton's first job was as an office boy of the Dominion Coal Company. In 1910 he joined the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada as a clerk in the Agency Department. Now he is Manager of the Montreal St. James Branch.

Smeaton has seen many changes since the first game he refereed in Montreal between Canadiens and Wanderers, 1914, and the last game he refereed in 1937. His reactions were from the vantage point of one of the world's most exacting assignments. In the Big Time he was Chief under

CONTINUED ON PAGE 32

FAR EAST QUESTION

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

Zealand, with good reason for bitterness about the past and deep fears of Japanese expansion in the future, have a voice here too.

And even this is skipping the biggest hurdle of all. Russia and China should be parties to the peace treaty. China cannot be included till the western powers can agree which Chinese government to recognize. Russia will have no hand in it at least until Mao Tse is accepted.

It's all very well to say we must have a peace treaty soon: not so easy to make one.

When our parliamentary leaders were discussing these questions in the House of Commons lately only a handful of members were present. The ground is new to most Canadians and unfamiliar. But the writing is on the wall. The centre of gravity in the struggle against Russian Communist imperialism has shifted to the East. We cannot escape the struggle, so we might as well face it.

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national round-up

Manitoba:

GOLDEYES STILL THERE

FISHERMEN in Medicine Hat were smacking their lips and telling whoppers about the famed Winnipeg Goldeyes last week. Their theory, as reported in a news dispatch: that Goldeyes are migrating to Alberta via the Saskatchewan River, that Lake Winnipeg will soon be without them.

The theory was termed "nonsense" by amused authorities in the fish and game branch of the Manitoba Government. "The Goldeye is found in greater numbers in Manitoba waters than anywhere else. The province can still claim the delicacy as a native fish."

Even Dr. K. H. Doan, acting Director of the Federal Central Fisheries Research Station in Winnipeg, scoffed at the Medicine Hat folks' notion. There was no evidence that the Goldeye had travelled the 600 miles through the Saskatchewan River water-course, he said. At week's end Goldeye-proud Manitobans decided Albertan fishermen had been talking through their Medicine Hat.

British Columbia:

GOOSE SAUCE

IN VANCOUVER, a police motorcyclist raced after a car bearing out-of-date 1949 licence plates, apologized when he found the driver was Mayor Charles Thompson. The news got into the papers. Motorists who had paid $10 fines for doing the same thing broke into violent print. Chief Constable Walter Mulligan said the policeman hadn't reported the incident to him. The upshot came 48 hours later when the Mayor announced he'd send $10 directly to the Chief to pay a fine. It wasn't made clear if he was ever charged.

■ A Vancouver jury saw how the other side of its city lives. The jurors, trying Frederick Rodger Ducharme on a charge of murdering a woman, went beneath Burrard bridge, saw the shoddy shack occupied by Ducharme, tucked away between many other shoddy shacks.

Ontario:

HANDS ON

PREMIER FROST who also has been Provincial Treasurer of Ontario for the past seven years has left little doubt about one thing in his term as head of the province's finances: he hates to see money go to waste.

Also since taking over as premier he has reversed the previous trend and has encouraged friendly relations with Ottawa.

For these two reasons there wasn't the surprise which otherwise might have been expected when Mr. Frost announced in his budget speech that his Government intended to accept the Dominion income tax rebate offer which had first been made in 1948.

The offer, made when Ontario-Ottawa relations were at their thorniest, was always regarded as suspect in Ontario. It amounted to an outright gift on the part of the Dominion of five per cent of the personal income taxes it collected in the province.

At Queen's Park it was looked on as strategy to make Mr. Drew come to terms. Mr. Drew didn't take the offer, however. And neither did the Kennedy administration of last year, which was regarded as still very close to Mr. Drew. On both occasions it was explained that rather the province was encouraging the Dominion to reduce taxation.

This year, however, Mr. Frost explained the situation was altered.

There had been substantial Federal tax reductions, while the province was in turn faced with very large works projects.

There was some $13 million to $15 million revenue expected.

Those close to the Premier weren't too impressed with this explanation. It was regarded that he was probably changing a "hands off" policy with which he had never agreed very much to one of "hands on."

■ At the third annual print show of the Commercial and Press Photographers Association of Canada, John H. Evans took first prize and the Charles Milne Trophy in the feature class for his study of Ballerina Jean Stoneham which appears as SN's cover this issue. Photographers from eight provinces have contributed prints for the show which is on display at Eaton's, Toronto.

Nova Scotia:

BLACK JINX

THE voyage of the Yarmouth, NS, *Gertrude de Costa* had been as tough as any in a bad season: heavy weather and poor fishing. Now she was bringing only a half-load catch into Halifax. The 17 fishermen believed their 155-foot trawler had been dogged by a special jinx. A few days before, on the Grand Banks, a dory had upset. Crewmates had saved Morton Tanner of Blue Rocks but his dory partner had been swept away.

Now Tanner was asleep below; so were half a dozen or so others. Up on deck Robert Parker of Canso, NS, stood at the wheel; Emden Lohnes, from the same town, was sharing the watch. Capt. Haslem Knickle of Lunenburg took comfort that the night-marish voyage was nearly over.

It was early Saturday morning. Someone yelled, "Lower the sails!" and Emden Lohnes and a detail started taking in sail. They would soon come into Halifax harbor.

Then, out of the blackness, slid the Canadian National Steamships 1,400-ton *Island Connector* and sliced right into the *Gertrude de Costa*. In a few minutes the trawler bowed to her jinx and plunged to her death. Eleven sailors were lost.

The six survivors had praise for Capt. Joseph Giasson and *Connector's* crew. "They did everything they could," said one, "but there wasn't much they could do. The boys below didn't have a chance." Among the dead were the Knickles—old Otto and son Capt. Haslem; also Morton Tanner, the man rescued earlier from the upset dory.

—CP

DROP *in the motor car market. One man escaped by diving under a car when a section of the storage roof of Wilson Motors, Ltd. in Victoria, BC, collapsed dropping 12 new cars on top of a similar number of used cars on the ground floor.*

Department of Transport Minister Lionel Chevrier ordered an immediate inquiry. But formal inquiries don't bother with jinxes, and last week-end some old salts were muttering: had even the mysterious Orient taken a hand? The *Connector* had been built at Vancouver in 1946 for use along the China coast, then sold to Montreal interests when politically-upset China failed to take delivery.

Quebec:

GOOD NAME

MONTREAL is by no means perfect, but it's as good a city as any other city of the same size in North America. No, that wasn't a statement by Montreal's Chief of Police, but it came from the provincial Attorney-General (and Prime Minister), Monsieur Duplessis.

And, while he spoke in the Legisla-

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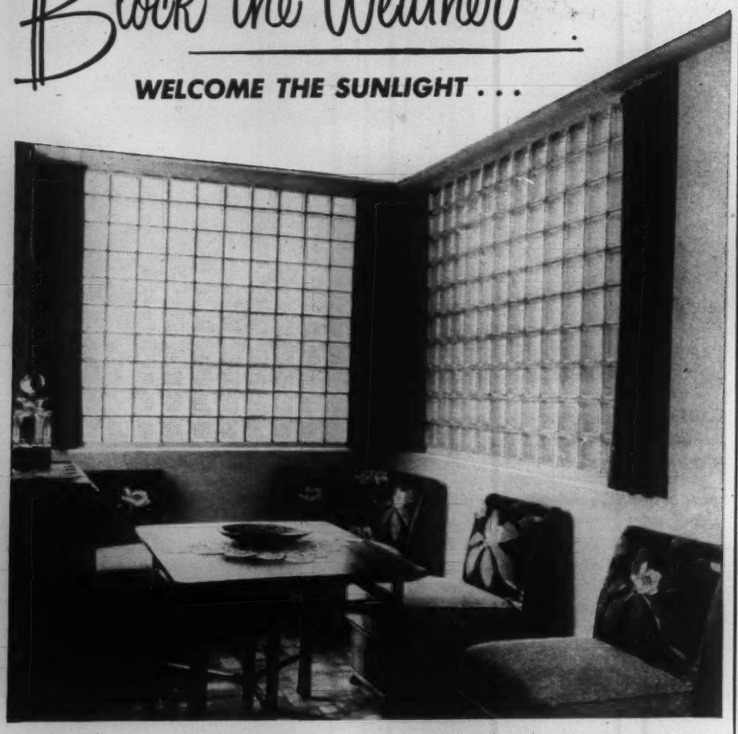

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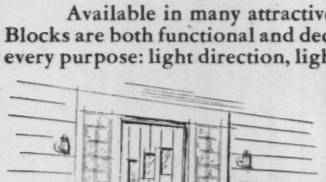

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HISTORY WAS MADE *in Canadian military annals when the Six Nations Indian Brass Band from the Reservation near Brantford, Ont., enlisted en masse to become the regimental band of the 56th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, formerly Dufferin-Haldimand Rifles. Trumpeter Norton Lickers signs the enlistment papers to become Bandsman Lickers (Reserve Army) while Bandmaster Dave Mitson, Dundas, and Band-Sergeant Walter Lickers, right, look on. Capt. R. B. Beckett, adjutant, makes sure the documents are in order.*

tive Assembly, Montreal's Mayor Camillien Houde sat in the visitors' gallery and looked pleased.

The question was brought up in the House by Lionel Ross, MLA for Verdun and one of eight Liberals in the overwhelmingly National Union Chamber. What is the work of provincial police in the Montreal district? he asked. Also, what did it cost to send provincials to police the strike-bound town of Asbestos (last May)?

As for the strike, that was easily answered: $115,000.

But what about Montreal?

"It seems to me that Montreal does not deserve the reputation some people want to give it," the Premier said. "Those who knew Montreal 10, or even five, years ago will admit great improvements.

"As Attorney-General," he said, "I have noted that when bookies were closed down there were more crimes in Montreal. Certain types of people live in these shops. They eke out a living without doing any work. When the bookies are closed they are suddenly without means. Then they steal, rob and kill to get money."

The Premier added quickly that this was not to be construed as tolerance of crime.

"But perfection cannot be established; perfection is not of this world," he added.

Despite much debate, the Legislature:

1. Passed a bill which authorized organization of institutions for detained persons suffering from mental diseases. It was also stipulated that they will no longer be referred to as "asylums."

2. Banned moose hunting in the province, except by permission of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

BACK TO THE WOODS

IN 1811, Michael Henry Perceval, HM's Collector of Customs at Quebec, purchased a large mansion on the city's outskirts. It was located on land known as Bois or Terre de Coulonge and many a French Governor had made his home there.

In honor of his relative—the Hon. Spencer Perceval, Chancellor of the Exchequer and Prime Minister of Great Britain — Perceval re-named the property Spencerwood.

Sir James Henry Craig gave garden parties at the Perceval home; Lord Elgin made his home there following the burning of the parliament buildings in Montreal in 1849 and Sir Francis Hincks, who lived nearby, was a frequent visitor.

In 1854 the property passed into the hands of the Province of Canada and eight years later, the original building suffering from old age, a new home was built on the historic site. Still the name remained. Came Confederation and, by agreement between the federal and provincial governments, Spencerwood became the official residence of Quebec's Lieutenant-Governors.

In the middle nineties, Sir Adolphe Chapleau, then Lieutenant-Governor, founded a literary club—"Le Cercle des Dix," so called because membership was limited to ten. Sir James Lemoine was the club's first president. In the summer of 1908 HRH the Prince of Wales, attending the Tercentary celebration of Quebec, stayed at Spencerwood.

Last week, by unanimous vote, the Quebec Legislative Assembly agreed to change the name from Spencerwood to Bois de Coulonge, as once it had been.

—ASN

"BOIS DE COULONGE"

world affairs

NEW BATTLE OF BERLIN

THERE ARE many indications that the struggle for Germany is about to enter a new and more active phase. The capture of this industrial and strategic heart of Europe remains the prime objective of Soviet policy. Berlin remains the first objective within Germany.

—Karsh
WILLSON WOODSIDE

The Soviets want Berlin as the capital of their puppet Communist state of East Germany which they are rapidly consolidating along the lines followed in all other East European satellites. They want it even more as the symbolic capital of a re-united Germany. And they find our maintenance there of free institutions, a free press and radio, right in the heart of their zone and behind the Iron Curtain, an unbearable challenge to their whole system.

Their program, as nearly as it can be divined, comprises four phases. First, get the Western powers out of Berlin. Second, thoroughly Communize the Berlin police and administration. Third, intensify the campaign for the unification of Germany, with the capital in Berlin. And fourth, capture the all-German Government through East German representatives inside it, backed up by the Communist police of Berlin and the Red Reichswehr of the Eastern Zone.

Of course, there is that little matter of getting us out of Berlin. The tactics intended to achieve this aim have been changed several times, and it seems that new ones are now to be tried. At the time of the founding of the Cominform and the provocation of big strikes against the Marshall Plan in France and Italy, in late 1947, the Soviets seemed confident that a blockade of Berlin would force us out. When they clamped it on in June 1948, they told the East Zone Communist leaders we would be gone by August 15. The airlift upset that calculation.

After they lifted the blockade, they seemed to be toying with the idea of evacuating the Red Army and working up a great agitation in Western Germany for the evacuation of our forces.

—Pratt in Sacramento Bee

"JA, BUT *the escalator is easier!*" *While revival of nationalism was expected, it is believed West German extremists are subsidized by Moscow.*

If this didn't work, they would only be 35 miles from Berlin, across the Oder, and could march back in; if it did work, the American forces would be across the Atlantic and the British across the Channel.

It was a bold conception, but it was upset by the emergence of a much stronger government than they expected in Western Germany. They seem to have had second thoughts about the ability of their Communist followers to capture a rapidly recovering Western Germany, or perhaps even hold Eastern Germany without the direct support of the Red Army.

The conclusion they seem to have drawn from this experience is that the East Zone Communist organization must be tightened up; the "bourgeois" parties there, which had been maintained as a façade, must be thoroughly purged and reduced to impotence; and a well-trained and reliable army established. They have been busy on this program all winter.

They also have worked out a new scheme for seizing Berlin. Since it involves mass action, the plan has leaked out, but some of the most competent Western correspondents in Berlin still take it very seriously. This is the scheme for overrunning the Western sectors of the city during a huge Whitsuntide rally of East German youth at the end of May.

The idea seems to be that this can be presented as a "spontaneous" action of the populace; and if the small Allied garrison should undertake to shoot at the rioters, then doubtless the new East German "People's Army" would spring spontaneously to the defence of its people. It is to be hoped that the Allied commanders of Berlin and High Commissioners at Frankfort will make it unmistakably clear in advance that they will resist any such scheme to the limit.

—International

"PEOPLE'S POLICE" *of Soviet Zone, formed mainly from German POW's, indoctrinated in the Soviet Union. From their ranks have been carefully selected some 40,000 men to form a highly-trained, compact "People's Army." This Red Reichswehr has just been issued new uniforms patterned after the Red Army's.*

LEOPOLD THE STUBBORN

WHAT IS IT that so many Belgians hold against their King Leopold III, son of their beloved Albert? The opposition to Leopold does not all stem, as is sometimes inferred, from his surrender of the Belgian Army to the Germans in May 1940. There were some Belgians who had come to think, even before the war, that he was showing himself to be stubborn and headstrong in insisting on the country's policy of neutrality. He showed the same qualities in insisting on taking the responsibility for surrendering the army, and rejecting the Government's advice that he go with them into exile.

But it was his conduct during the war that embittered the situation most, as some of the placards used during the referendum have indicated. He went to see Hitler at Berchtesgaden. And though it is said that his purpose was to intercede for the Belgian prisoners-of-war in German camps, he did not insist on sharing their fate, but remained "imprisoned" in the comfort of his castle.

He married again. And the idea of a royal honeymoon doesn't seem to have sat very well with his people, undergoing the hardships of the occupation; all the more as the former Queen Astrid, killed in an auto accident some years before while he was driving, had been extremely popular. But perhaps the act, only lately revealed, which went against him most of all was resumption during the war of old German titles which his father, King Albert, had renounced during the First World War.

With his conduct and his personality become a source of national friction, it is hard to see how Leopold can serve his country in any other way now except by abdicating. The institution of the monarchy itself has never been at issue, for the Belgians remain a strongly royalist people. But as many are saying in Belgium

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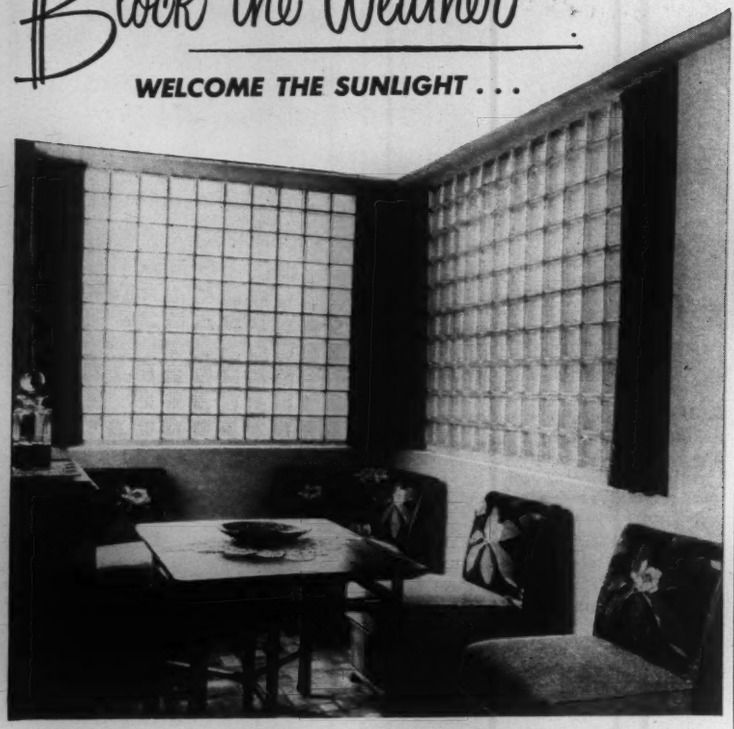

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City.....Province.....

—CP

HISTORY WAS MADE *in Canadian military annals when the Six Nations Indian Brass Band from the Reservation near Brantford, Ont., enlisted en masse to become the regimental band of the 56th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, formerly Dufferin-Haldimand Rifles. Trumpeter Norton Lickers signs the enlistment papers to become Bandsman Lickers (Reserve Army) while Bandmaster Dave Mitson, Dundas, and Band-Sergeant Walter Lickers, right, look on. Capt. R. B. Beckett, adjutant, makes sure the documents are in order.*

tive Assembly, Montreal's Mayor Camillien Houde sat in the visitors' gallery and looked pleased.

The question was brought up in the House by Lionel Ross, MLA for Verdun and one of eight Liberals in the overwhelmingly National Union Chamber. What is the work of provincial police in the Montreal district? he asked. Also, what did it cost to send provincials to police the strike-bound town of Asbestos (last May)?

As for the strike, that was easily answered: $115,000.

But what about Montreal?

"It seems to me that Montreal does not deserve the reputation some people want to give it," the Premier said. "Those who knew Montreal 10, or even five, years ago will admit great improvements.

"As Attorney-General," he said, "I have noted that when bookies were closed down there were more crimes in Montreal. Certain types of people live in these shops. They eke out a living without doing any work. When the bookies are closed they are suddenly without means. Then they steal, rob and kill to get money."

The Premier added quickly that this was not to be construed as tolerance of crime.

"But perfection cannot be established; perfection is not of this world," he added.

Despite much debate, the Legislature:

1. Passed a bill which authorized organization of institutions for detained persons suffering from mental diseases. It was also stipulated that they will no longer be referred to as "asylums."

2. Banned moose hunting in the province, except by permission of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

BACK TO THE WOODS

IN 1811, Michael Henry Perceval, HM's Collector of Customs at Quebec, purchased a large mansion on the city's outskirts. It was located on land known as Bois or Terre de Coulonge and many a French Governor had made his home there.

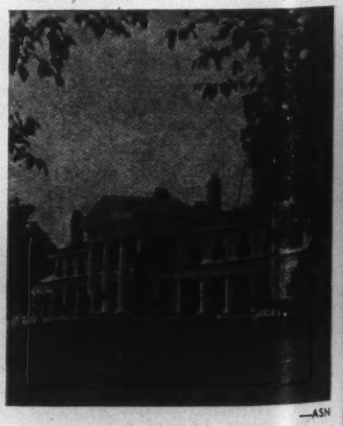
In honor of his relative—the Hon. Spencer Perceval, Chancellor of the Exchequer and Prime Minister of Great Britain — Perceval re-named the property Spencerwood.

Sir James Henry Craig gave garden parties at the Perceval home; Lord Elgin made his home there following the burning of the parliament buildings in Montreal in 1849 and Sir Francis Hincks, who lived nearby, was a frequent visitor.

In 1854 the property passed into the hands of the Province of Canada and eight years later, the original building suffering from old age, a new home was built on the historic site. Still the name remained. Came Confederation and, by agreement between the federal and provincial governments, Spencerwood became the official residence of Quebec's Lieutenant-Governors.

In the middle nineties, Sir Adolphe Chapleau, then Lieutenant-Governor, founded a literary club—"Le Cercle des Dix," so called because membership was limited to ten. Sir James Lemoine was the club's first president. In the summer of 1908 HRH the Prince of Wales, attending the Tercentary celebration of Quebec, stayed at Spencerwood.

Last week, by unanimous vote, the Quebec Legislative Assembly agreed to change the name from Spencerwood to Bois de Coulonge, as once it had been.



—ASN

"BOIS DE COULONGE"

world affairs

NEW BATTLE OF BERLIN

THERE ARE many indications that the struggle for Germany is about to enter a new and more active phase. The capture of this industrial and strategic heart of Europe remains the prime objective of Soviet policy. Berlin remains the first objective within Germany.

—Karsh
WILLSON WOODSIDE

The Soviets want Berlin as the capital of their puppet Communist state of East Germany which they are rapidly consolidating along the lines followed in all other East European satellites. They want it even more as the symbolic capital of a re-united Germany. And they find our maintenance there of free institutions, a free press and radio, right in the heart of their zone and behind the Iron Curtain, an unbearable challenge to their whole system.

Their program, as nearly as it can be divined, comprises four phases. First, get the Western powers out of Berlin. Second, thoroughly Communize the Berlin police and administration. Third, intensify the campaign for the unification of Germany, with the capital in Berlin. And fourth, capture the all-German Government through East German representatives inside it, backed up by the Communist police of Berlin and the Red Reichswehr of the Eastern Zone.

Of course, there is that little matter of getting us out of Berlin. The tactics intended to achieve this aim have been changed several times, and it seems that new ones are now to be tried. At the time of the founding of the Cominform and the provocation of big strikes against the Marshall Plan in France and Italy, in late 1947, the Soviets seemed confident that a blockade of Berlin would force us out. When they clamped it on in June 1948, they told the East Zone Communist leaders we would be gone by August 15. The airlift upset that calculation.

After they lifted the blockade, they seemed to be toying with the idea of evacuating the Red Army and working up a great agitation in Western Germany for the evacuation of our forces.

—Pratt in Sacramento Bee

"JA, BUT *the escalator is easier!*" *While revival of nationalism was expected, it is believed West German extremists are subsidized by Moscow.*

If this didn't work, they would only be 35 miles from Berlin, across the Oder, and could march back in; if it did work, the American forces would be across the Atlantic and the British across the Channel.

It was a bold conception, but it was upset by the emergence of a much stronger government than they expected in Western Germany. They seem to have had second thoughts about the ability of their Communist followers to capture a rapidly recovering Western Germany, or perhaps even hold Eastern Germany without the direct support of the Red Army.

The conclusion they seem to have drawn from this experience is that the East Zone Communist organization must be tightened up; the "bourgeois" parties there, which had been maintained as a façade, must be thoroughly purged and reduced to impotence; and a well-trained and reliable army established. They have been busy on this program all winter.

They also have worked out a new scheme for seizing Berlin. Since it involves mass action, the plan has leaked out, but some of the most competent Western correspondents in Berlin still take it very seriously. This is the scheme for overrunning the Western sectors of the city during a huge Whitsuntide rally of East German youth at the end of May.

The idea seems to be that this can be presented as a "spontaneous" action of the populace; and if the small Allied garrison should undertake to shoot at the rioters, then doubtless the new East German "People's Army" would spring spontaneously to the defence of its people. It is to be hoped that the Allied commanders of Berlin and High Commissioners at Frankfort will make it unmistakably clear in advance that they will resist any such scheme to the limit.

—International

"PEOPLE'S POLICE" *of Soviet Zone, formed mainly from German POW's, indoctrinated in the Soviet Union. From their ranks have been carefully selected some 40,000 men to form a highly-trained, compact "People's Army." This Red Reichswehr has just been issued new uniforms patterned after the Red Army's.*

LEOPOLD THE STUBBORN

WHAT IS IT that so many Belgians hold against their King Leopold III, son of their beloved Albert? The opposition to Leopold does not all stem, as is sometimes inferred, from his surrender of the Belgian Army to the Germans in May 1940. There were some Belgians who had come to think, even before the war, that he was showing himself to be stubborn and headstrong in insisting on the country's policy of neutrality. He showed the same qualities in insisting on taking the responsibility for surrendering the army, and rejecting the Government's advice that he go with them into exile.

But it was his conduct during the war that embittered the situation most, as some of the placards used during the referendum have indicated. He went to see Hitler at Berchtesgaden. And though it is said that his purpose was to intercede for the Belgian prisoners-of-war in German camps, he did not insist on sharing their fate, but remained "imprisoned" in the comfort of his castle.

He married again. And the idea of a royal honeymoon doesn't seem to have sat very well with his people, undergoing the hardships of the occupation; all the more as the former Queen Astrid, killed in an auto accident some years before while he was driving, had been extremely popular. But perhaps the act, only lately revealed, which went against him most of all was resumption during the war of old German titles which his father, King Albert, had renounced during the First World War.

With his conduct and his personality become a source of national friction, it is hard to see how Leopold can serve his country in any other way now except by abdicating. The institution of the monarchy itself has never been at issue, for the Belgians remain a strongly royalist people. But as many are saying in Belgium

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today, it is impossible for Leopold to be, in effect, the King of the Flemings, who voted 72 per cent in favor of him, and not the King of the Walloons, who voted 58 per cent against him. (In the country's third district, the Brussels area, the vote was 52 per cent against.)

He cannot be a unifying force above partisan politics, if he is to be the King of the Christian Social Party, and rejected by the Socialist Party. Even if he should return, now or after a new election which gave the Christian Social (Catholic) Party a bare majority in both houses of parliament, the trouble would continue, and abdication would remain the only good solution in the interests of the country.

—Willson Woodside

TIGHTER GRIP ON CZECHS

WHEN JAN MASARYK was Czechoslovak Foreign Minister after the war, his assistant Vladimir Clementis was looked upon as a baleful Communist influence standing behind his shoulder. Now Clementis is no longer Communist enough — or should one say, Muscovite enough?—to suit the Kremlin. It was rumored while he was at Lake Success last fall that he was on the way out, and now he has "resigned." Clive Windermere reports on his case to the London *Observer* and SATURDAY NIGHT:

CLEMENTIS, it is now believed, returned to Prague after receiving a personal assurance from Vyshinsky that he was not under suspicion. In recent weeks, however, Clementis has not been carrying out his ministerial duties, and his "resignation" means that the long-delayed blow has fallen at last.

Clementis had long since lost the confidence of Moscow. He was under suspicion from the start because he had spent the war years in London, where Klinger, later his assistant, edited the Free Czech weekly newspaper. Clementis had at that time dared to criticize the Kremlin policy on the invasion of Finland and the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact. He was known to be on friendly terms with prominent Yugoslavs, and to oppose Soviet policies for strengthening Germany.

What will be his fate now? The recent experience of one of his closest friends, Novy, may be a pointer. Novy, a leading Communist MP and editor of the party daily newspaper *Rudy Pravo*, "resigned" from the editorship a few months ago. A few weeks later he was arrested and now faces trial as a "deviationist" and traitor.

News reaching London suggests that with the removal of Clementis the pro-Moscow group of Party Secretary Slansky, Defence Minister Svoboda, and Deputy Premier Siroky (now made acting Foreign Secretary) will take over the leadership.

It is believed that the top-ranking people under suspicion as "Titoist" National Communists include President Gottwald, Prime Minister Zapotocky, and Minister of Interior Nosek. It remains to be seen whether Moscow believes that the President and Premier, hitherto regarded as useful figureheads, may now be dispensed with altogether.

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Dated at Toronto, Ontario, this eighteenth day of March, 1949.

(Sgd.) V. R. WILLEMSON,
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TRIAL OF STRENGTH

THE EXPECTED trial of strength between the Government and Opposition has come rather sooner than most people expected: It was over the nationalization of steel and iron, which was not even mentioned in the King's Speech at the opening of Parliament. The Government was apparently anxious to let that sleeping dog go on lying for a while, but the Conservatives decided otherwise. They proposed that the operation of the Bill nationalizing the industry should be postponed for another year. They forced the matter to a division, and were defeated by a majority of 14.

Everyone expected that the Government would win this first round. It is not too much to say that nearly everyone hoped the Government would. No sensible person wants another election now — especially with the prospect of another deadlock hanging over it. In fact, many people, including a good many Conservatives, are wondering why the Opposition should have raised the issue at all at this time.

Mr. Eden promised that the Opposition's policy would be neither "factious nor fractious" in its attitude towards Government measures. It is true that the Iron and Steel Bill was one of the chief issues of the recent election, but the Government was obviously trying to sidle past that eminently controversial measure. For the Conservatives suddenly to raise it and make it the cause of immediate battle may not be "fractious" but certainly seems a bit "factious," if the Oxford Dictionary's definition is to be accepted as "characterized by party spirit."

PAGEANTRY FOR AN ALLY

PRESIDENT and Mme. Auriol have gone back to Paris after a brief but singularly fortunate visit to this country, fortunate in the weather, fortunate in the brilliant success of the various entertainments in their honor, fortunate in the impression they themselves made of charming and unaffected friendliness, and fortunate in the warmth of the welcome they had from the London crowds.

This enthusiasm on the part of Londoners was, no doubt, chiefly due to their desire to show appreciation of the strong ties binding the two nations. But it was also due in part to their intense love of pageantry. For a good many years they have been starved of such spectacles. Now they are getting them again in all the old pre-war splendor, and Londoners are showing how much they love them and how much they missed them.

UNFAIR TO SERETSE

NOTHING disturbs the people of this country more than the feeling that the Government is acting in a manner that could be interpreted as dishonorable, however justified it might be legally. And they have a pretty sure instinct about it, however diligently the lawyers and politicians may try to argue them out of it. That is why most people just now are far from

—International

PRESIDENT AURIOL *of France finds an intent listener in King George.*

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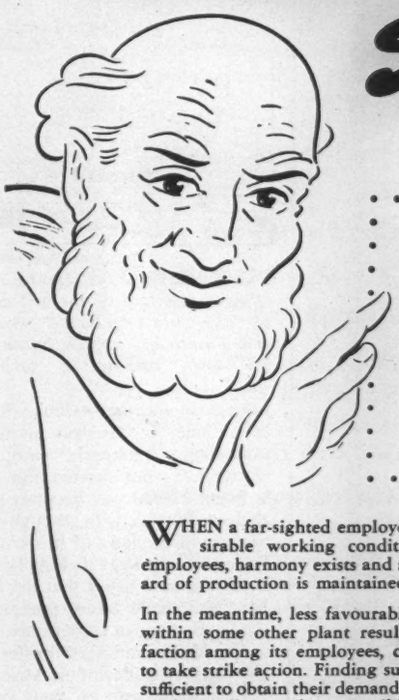

2000 YEARS AGO AESOP SAID:

A gardener, noticing that his dog had fallen into the well, plunged in and rescued the dog. As he was bringing the dog to the surface, the ungrateful animal bit his master's hand. "Monster!" cried the gardener, "if that's the way you repay the man who feeds you, pets you and saves your life, then pull yourself out of the well!" With that, he dropped the animal back into the water.

WHEN a far-sighted employer creates desirable working conditions for his employees, harmony exists and a high standard of production is maintained.

In the meantime, less favourable conditions within some other plant result in dissatisfaction among its employees, causing them to take strike action. Finding such action insufficient to obtain their demands the striking workers call upon the non-striking and satisfied employees of the other plants within the industry to support them with a "sympathy strike".

Result — an entire industry rather than an offending plant is penalized.

Such action effectively undermines free enterprise by removing the incentive for progressive management. How can "sympathy strikers" expect employers to concern themselves about employee interests when the employees themselves were so lightly concerned with company interests.

A recent independent survey showed 51% of Canadians were opposed to "sympathy strikes" while 13% remained undecided. The weight of evidence is, therefore, against "sympathy strikes". This is not surprising when you consider that such an act is contrary to the Canadian idea of fair play.

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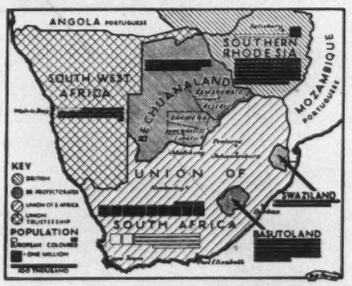
happy about the Seretse Khama case. They think he's getting a raw deal.

Seretse is the grandson of a famous chief of the Bamangwato tribe in Bechuanaland. He came to this country to be educated and, when he went home, took an English bride with him.

After a series of tribal conferences Seretse was finally accepted as chief, instead of his uncle Tshekedi, who was supported by a very considerable party. Recently Seretse was invited to this country to discuss the whole problem. He was then told that he could not return to Bechuanaland for five years; he was offered a pension of £1,100 a year if he would live in England and relinquish his chieftainship. He refused.

As the power finally responsible for the control of the Bechuanaland Protectorate the British Government has the undoubted right to make this harsh decision. But it is not merely the harshness of it that is worrying the British public. It is the way it has been done and the reasons why it has been done. Seretse was invited to a discussion, apparently without any warning of what awaited him. And he is being turned out because he married an English wife, though there is nothing in the laws of this country or his own to prevent it. Finally there is a very general belief that the decision has been made under pressure from the South African Government.



—Bip Pares, for Observer

INVOLVED *in the Seretse Khama affair is the fate of the protectorates of Bechuanaland, Swaziland and Basutoland, which South Africa has been seeking to take over.*

Dr. Malan and his Ministers naturally dislike the idea of an African chief with a white wife on their very borders. There are also a good many black men, including Tshekedi, who dislike such marriages just as much as Dr. Malan. But even the tribal leaders who disapprove of them would probably disapprove even more of the expulsion of a chief because he had married a white woman.

The U.K. Government has partially backed down by saying that Seretse can return temporarily until his wife has a baby in June. Seretse now says he won't go back unless the conditions are modified: "The way things stand at the moment, I'm going to be a prisoner in my own country with police trailing me wherever I go."

A group of influential Negroes and Indians from the colonies calling themselves the Seretse Khama Fighting Committee is reported to be ready to cut important trade ties with Britain if Seretse is banished. A Government white paper is expected shortly.

—*P.O'D.*

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art

VETERAN

FOR ALMOST four decades, the Canadian art world has been enlivened by the presence of Frederick Horseman Varley. Born in Sheffield, England, 69 years ago, veteran painter Varley has retained his vigorous gifts undiminished. Proof of this was recently on view in his first one-man show in five years, at Eaton's Galleries in Toronto.

Though one of the original members of the landscape-famed "Group of Seven," Varley's chief reputation rests with his portraits and figure-studies. Such canvases as "Sea Music," "Dr. Thompson" and "Nirvana" have established him as the nation's

—Page Toles

REPUTATION *for portraits*: *Varley.*

leading figure painter and one of her most creative colorists. The 16 large paintings, and dozens of smaller panels, watercolors and drawings in his latest show, reveal that the white-maned blue-eyed senior artist has still plenty of things to say in paint and new pictorial accents with which to express them.

Fred Varley arrived in Canada in 1912 after completing his studies at the Sheffield School of Art and the Antwerp Academy. He started his art career here as a commercial designer with a Toronto engraving firm which also employed J. E. H. MacDonald, Arthur Lismer and Tom Thomson. Not long afterwards he branched out into teaching and has continued to instruct young Canadians intermittently since. Varley has never remained in any one place long enough to get settled into what he sometimes describes as the "rut" of being an art instructor. Restless, not altogether predictable Fred Varley has painted in Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Vancouver and many points in between.

Varley has almost always remained an "independent" in the Canadian art scene. Although once an Associate of the Royal Canadian Academy, he no longer sends pictures to the shows. "I have no case against groups myself," Varley admits. "It is simply that I work and think better alone, without the doubtful aid of wire-pulling."

Today, after his long sojourn in Canada, Varley is anxious to return to paint in England. But wherever he paints, Varley will undoubtedly continue to believe that: "It's a privilege to live. The older you get, the richer you become."

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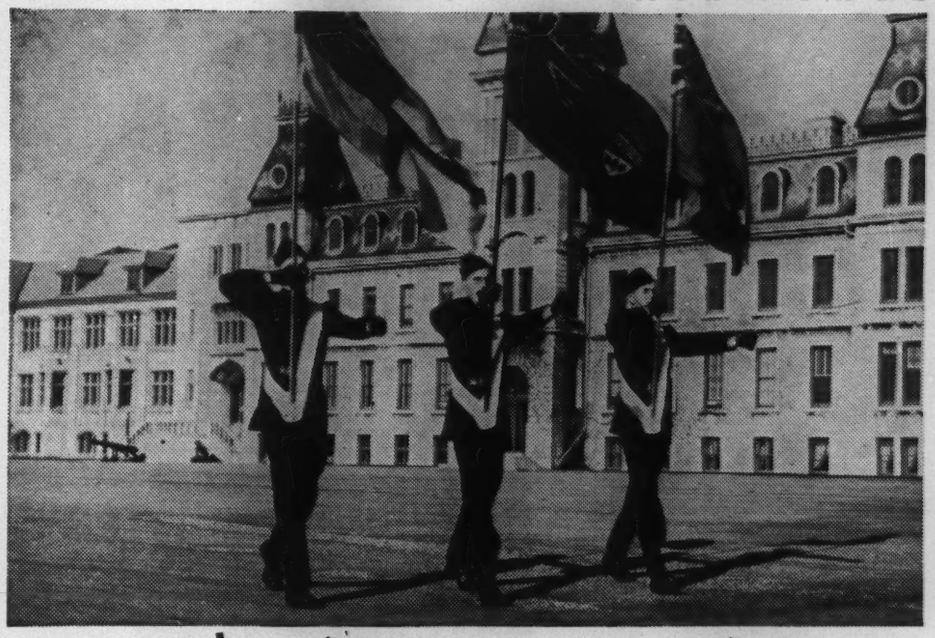

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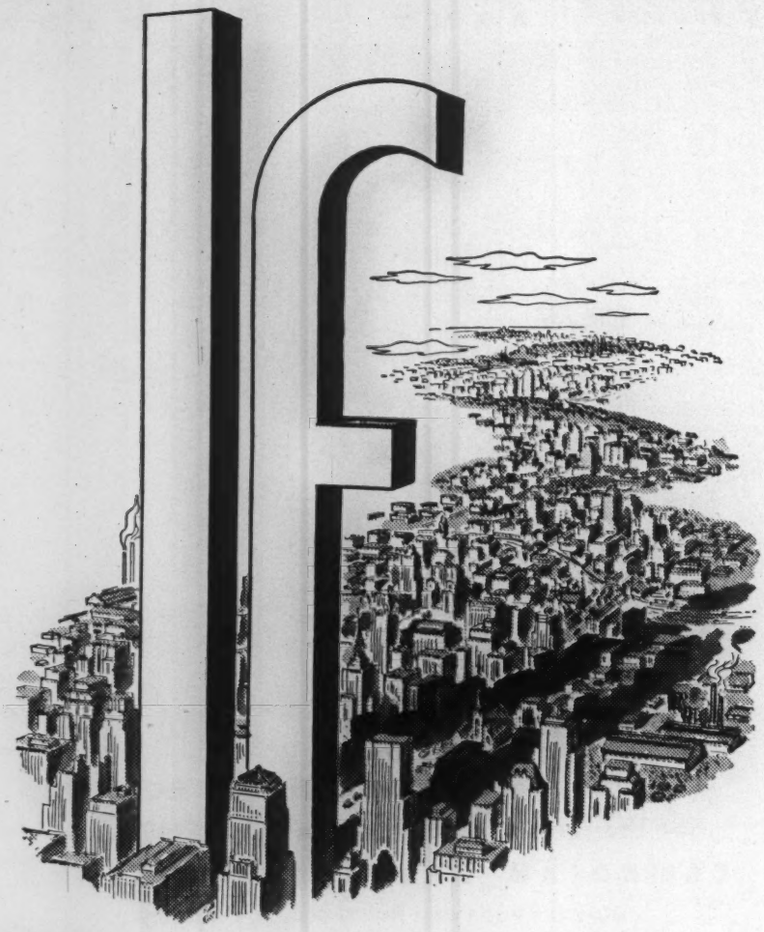

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—CP

COAST *to coast: Smallwood, Johnson.*

McDiarmid; Ottawa newspaperman **R. W. Southam;** Windsor radio executive **J. Edward Campeau.**

The Fair's Directors said they were not influenced by mere fashion-plate elegance; the men they had chosen made their clothes accent their personalities and they were all "good examples of men who had done things in Canada."

■ **Jean Stoneham,** 20-year-old prima ballerina of the young, hard-working Ottawa Ballet Company, is only a dancer by night. During the day she's a stenographer with Confederation Life but she practises her ballet regularly five nights a week. Jean's mother is all for a dancing daughter but her father frowns and wishes she'd stay at home and get married.

Directors of the Sadler's Wells Ballet saw Jean dance last year in a film of the Dominion Drama Festival and intimated they would accept her in their London Ballet School. She hopes to go this year. Dancing, says Jean, comes first now but if the right man shows up . . ."I've been too happy in my home life to be a real career woman," she admits.

■ Two more Canadians to receive $25,000 grants from the John and Mary R. Markle Foundation of New York are **Dr. Georges-Albert Bergeron,** Laval University, Quebec City, and **Dr. Gardner Craddock McMillan,** Assistant Professor of Pathology at McGill University, Montreal. Dr. McMillan will continue research in arterio-sclerosis at McGill for five years.

books

FROM THE INSIDE

THE OUTLANDER—by Germaine Guèvremont —McGraw-Hill—$3.00.

THE work of Germaine Guèvremont —her American publishers, Whittlesey House, do not seem to bother about the accent in her name—has received less attention in its French form among English-language Canadians than that of her fellow novelists who have plunged into the new field of urban French Canada. But while the river lands below Sorel may belong to an old field for fiction writers, the life of the land-loving peasantry of old Lower Quebec has never been more expertly depicted than by this author. *"Le Survenant"* is something far greater than any work previously done in it.

It is actually the first French Canadian novel that has succeeded in making this reviewer feel that "Maria Chapdelaine" was the work of an outsider—a great artist and a highly acute observer, but one who looked at the aquarium from the side of the glass where there are no fish. Mme. Guèvremont — she dedicates this translation to her husband — does her observing in the tank. She is part of what she writes about.

The simplicity of these narratives—which may be one of the reasons why even Prof. Collin did not get too excited over them in their original tongue — is deceptive. It is the simplicity of Thomas Hardy, constantly making one aware, without ever mentioning it, of the elemental human drama going on in the hearts of infinitely simple people living infinitely simple lives. The author's penetration is uncanny. A woman writer can be expected, for example, to describe a fisticuffs fight at a drinking-party as a woman herself would see it, but Mme. Guèvremont describes, not the fight itself, but the innermost reactions to it of the participants and a dozen different witnesses — or rather she does not even describe them, she makes them exhibit themselves in the speech and action of the characters.

The story of the Outlander's visit to the Beauchemin farm, and its effects on the men and especially the women of the district, occupies only half the book. The rest is the translation of another novel telling of the effects on the farm family of Papa Beauchemin's second marriage—to another "Outlander," known as "The Acadian." All the characters come alive in that supremely satisfying way that only the great artist can achieve, which makes you feel that you know a great deal about them and yet passionately desire to know more. They are in the round, where even Maria Chapdelaine was a bit flat, a little lacking in perspective; and part of their solidity is due to exquisite word-painting of the scene and atmosphere in which they move—the burning sunshine of the great river in summer, the glitter of the new snow, the duck-shooting blinds, the cattle pasturing on the islands, the ocean steamships gliding by.

The translation by Eric Sutton is thoroughly competent, barring one or two slips such as "penitence" for "penance."—*B.K.S.*

GERMAINE GUEVREMONT

BEHIND THE SCENES

THE TWO IMPOSTORS—by Daniele Varè—Musson—$4.00.

AS AN Italian diplomat, the author of this collection of reminiscences has been well acquainted with the two impostors of his title — Triumph and Disaster. His profession has also made him intimate with the most prominent of the Europeans and Americans who have largely contributed, during the past 50 years, to making chaos of the 20th century world.

Signor Varè's anecdotes are well told, for he is a man of letters as well as a diplomat. Because of his skill, one cannot help suspecting that he has touched up incidents here and there to make them into better stories. It is a fault from which few writers of autobiography are free.

But as long as one does not insist on getting the literal truth about everything in the book, it is possible to enjoy it as one would enjoy the conversation of a cultured, urbane and slightly cynical man-of-the-world, who has wandered freely behind the scenes during some of the most dramatic events of the modern era.—*J.L.C.*

ACROSS THE DESK

THE WAGNER OPERAS—Ernest Newman—McClelland & Stewart—$7.00.

■ Mr. Newman is a leading authority on Wagner and in this volume deals with the ten best known operas. It is a book crowded with information but the carefully chosen quotations from both the text and the music and, above all, the clarity of the writing, make this one of the happiest ways to acquire just about all the background necessary for intelligent listening. The format is in keeping with the technical excellence of the work.

TALES OF THE MOUNTED — by William Brockie—Ryerson—$2.75.

■ The author relates in simple straightforward style the most outstanding experiences of the years he served with the RCMP. Every phase of crime comes within the Mounties' jurisdiction and there are quite exciting tales about how criminals engaged in these activities are tracked down.

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THE MUTUAL LIFE of CANADA HEAD OFFICE 81 WATERLOO ONT.

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intermission

Concerning Charles Dickens

by J. E. Middleton

AS SUCCESSIVE film-versions of the novels of Dickens appear, the over-sophisticated Moderns curl up their Attic noses as if the smell were just too offensive to endure. They express themselves in print and in speech, and the sustained sneer begins to be wearisome. There is no novelty in their point-of-view.

For well over a hundred years critical readers have found in the novels sentiment sinking to sentimentality and even mawkishness. They have been made uneasy by loose structure, by characters too static in goodness or in villainy, despite their experiences in life.

But even the most eminent of such readers—perhaps Chesterton is a type—agree that the faults are minor in comparison with the merits. Not one of them suggests that Dickens was a mountebank or a fool. Not one of them looks down on him from a height of Pure Art. That absurdity is reserved for our present-day Minor Prophets, prophesying without a background, judging with inadequate intelligence.

What is a novel? A tale of People in conflict; People against Fate, against Fortune; People, in passion of love or hate or enthusiasm; People heroic or ridiculous. When the reader is made fully acquainted with these people and feels that they are alive through their speech and actions under stress, the question of their victory or defeat becomes paramount.

It is the art of the writer to create suspense, to delay the *dénouement*, to lay false trails, to place hints here and there as the tale progresses so that the outcome will satisfy the reader's unconscious, logical sense. The technique of this art can be taught, and is taught in the Schools of the Critics, just as the technique of English composition keeps a lot of teachers busy.

But nobody teaches how to create imaginary people who are as real as the folk next door, and twice as interesting. That faculty comes of nature and is a personal business. There is an uncanny sharpness of sensation; noticing rather than mere seeing, hearing vibrations of tone commonly unregarded, tasting, smelling and touching more eagerly than is customary. There is an intuitive knowledge of the human mind and of the impulses that flower in speech and in action. All the academic courses in psychology cannot give a student that specialized, mysterious understanding. Nobody can teach you how to grow to the six-feet level. Nobody can teach you how to love. All a teacher can do is to analyze the phenomenon—after the fact. Usually novel-criticism is of that secondary quality.

Most of the rules of the schoolmen are violated by Dickens, but the chief rule, the creation of vivid, living persons, each speaking and acting "in character," was obeyed by him as few other writers have obeyed it. Pickwick is a living and beloved bumblehead. The Wellers are as much alive as Sir Stafford Cripps — and funnier. "And what shall I more say" of Crummles, or Mrs. Nickleby, or Micawber, or Peggotty, or Susan Nipper, or Tom and Ruth Pinch, or Dick Swiveller, or Mrs. Gamp, or Podsnap, or that mysterious scorner and snob, the nameless butler at the Veneerings, known as the Analytical Chemist? You can add to this list interminably.

Caricatures? Doubtless most of them are, but the life is in them. For Dickens had the art of seizing on some dominant human quality and blowing it up beyond reason but not beyond belief. However incredible is Pecksniff, he is still alive and credible, and his pretending daughter Charity fixes herself forever among the immortals when she says, "No, I'm not married, but I could be if I chose."

The only other English writer who created as many unforgettable people was Shakespeare. Think of Sir Andrew Aguecheek, Sir Toby, Touchstone, Falstaff, Polonius, Benedict, Rosalind, Portia, Beatrice, Viola, Juliet and her nurse, and all the great tragic figures from Hamlet to Othello and Lear.

Some blind academic persons have argued that the plays couldn't be by Shakespeare because that person left school at 13 and progressed from one odd job to another until he became an actor. Are we to suppose that Dickens could not have written his novels because his schooling was desultory and interrupted by drudgery in a shoe-blacking factory, because he was an ill-paid law clerk and at last a newspaper reporter?

The genius of creation is like the wind, "one cannot tell whence it cometh or whither it goeth." (Even meteorologists of today are stumped sometimes!) Certainly after reading the lives of novelists and playwrights one wonders if genius varies inversely with the amount of academic learning.

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U.S. affairs

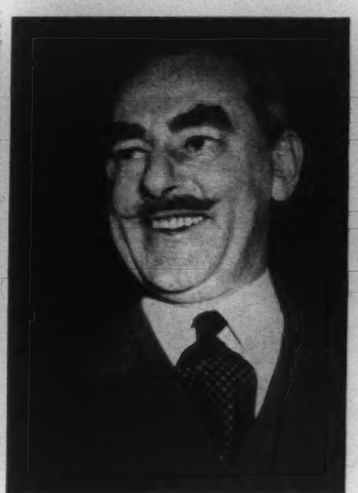
THE ACHESON DOCTRINE

Washington.

THE FACT that United States foreign policy is making a slow but definite turn has been apparent for some weeks. The period of working alone for the "containment" of Russia—the defensive campaign described as the Truman Doctrine—is being gradually augumented by what is already described as the Acheson Doctrine.

The new Doctrine calls for what Secretary Acheson has termed "total diplomacy": the coordination of policies of economic, technical and political aid to nations exposed to Communist aggression.

It would be a campaign to do what External Affairs Minister Lester B. Pearson recently told the House of Commons would be necessary to stop



—International

ACHESON *went to Pacific Coast to dramatize warning to Red China not to attack neighbors, to tell Asians U.S. was real leader in revolution of common people, and would aid them.*

the advance of Soviet imperialism in the Far East—to demonstrate to nations tempted by Communist bait that their best hope of achieving national independence and economic progress lay in cooperation with the Western democracies rather than in domination by the USSR.

The effort would not be likely to produce either quick or dramatic results. It would take patience and large sums of money. It would require the whole-hearted backing of the American people and the collaboration of the other Western nations.

It was while this new approach was being evolved that Mr. Truman took his portentous decision to make the hydrogen bomb.

The decision in itself was terrifying; and there was a natural compulsion on the part of Americans generally to look for some escape from the nightmare which it conjured up.

At this point, two responsible U.S. Senators, Brien McMahon and Millard Tydings, put forward bold suggestions which were bound to be received hopefully by the people who live in that mythical part of the nation which is still referred to as the "grass-roots", but which embraces the

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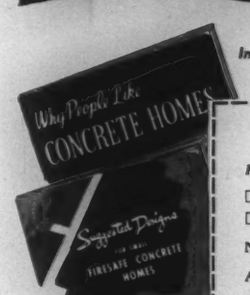

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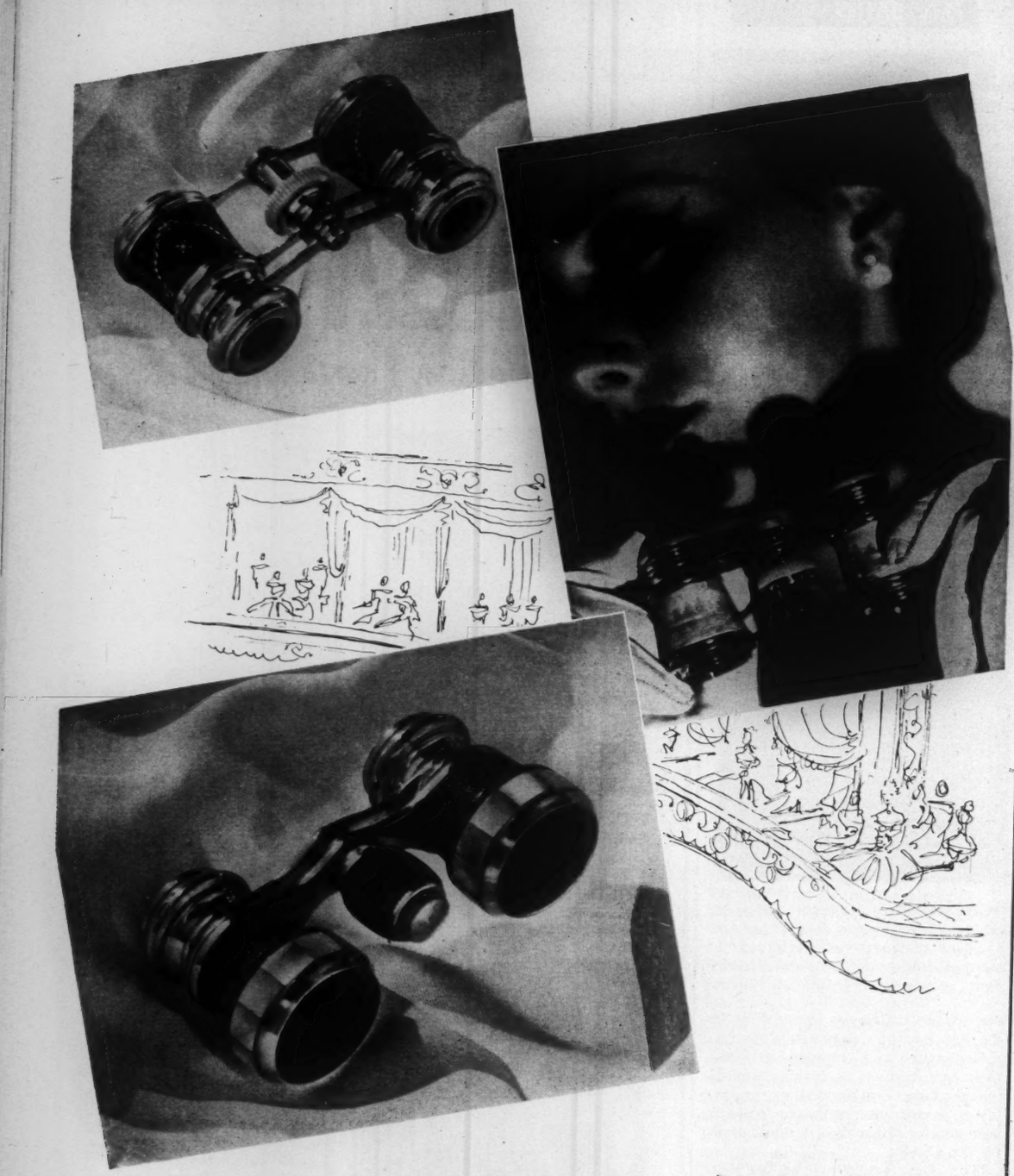

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city flats and suburban rows as well as the Rural Routes. Differing in detail, both proposals were new attempts to win Russian acceptance of an effective system of international control of atomic weapons.

The projects for peace, dramatic in their timing, won the response they invited. But the State Department and the Administration believed they would do more to confuse present efforts to win the cold war than they would aid in achieving atomic control. Russia had been offered the nearest thing to an air-tight plan of atomic control which could be devised, and had repeatedly rejected it. Offered in its stead were plans which would be less, rather than more effective. Paper agreements with Russia had proven worthless.

State Secretary Dean Acheson and President Truman pointed this out repeatedly; the Secretary of State with cold logic and meticulously reasoned argument. They were less concerned with the possibility of an atomic war than with the loss of the cold war. While none could be certain, it was thought less likely that Russia would invite atomic warfare than that it would win its objectives in Europe and Asia without firing a shot in the direction of the U.S.

"Total Diplomacy"

But this cold denial of the usefulness of a dramatic new peace move, and insistence on the alternative of a tedious, long-drawn-out cold war campaign had a poor public reception. For a while it looked as if the Administration would have to accede to the popular demand for some dramatic gesture.

That may still be necessary. But at the moment the State Department appears to have found an alternative. Not to make a dramatic new essay for big-power amity, but to dramatize its present program of containment and counter-attack. To achieve this dramatization, Mr. Acheson has turned to slogans and colloquialisms.

He has created the new catch phrase "total diplomacy," with its contrast to "total war," to describe the slow, determined course of American policy which he sees necessary to check Soviet imperialism.

Old-fashioned imperialism, he describes as "kid stuff" compared with Soviet imperialism. "We are in a situation," he remarks, "where we are playing for keeps."

He is, in fact, translating his policy of creating "areas of strength" in the path of Communism's offensive into terms which the "grass roots" will understand.

He would, in some degree, turn the techniques of the Russians against them; but would do it to the demonstrable and immediate benefit of the lands involved rather than for the aggrandizement of the U.S. Indeed, he is even asking that the U.S. be prepared to see some of its own local industries suffer in order to buy more from abroad.

Whether this concept of the nation's role will appeal to the "grass roots" is hard to say. It will cost more and be less dramatic than a journey by the President to Moscow to put his feet under that table with Josef Stalin.

—*Charles Nichols*

films

THE FILM WAR

"GUILTY OF TREASON" is the most outspoken example of anti-Soviet propaganda to reach the screen since the beginning of the cold war; and since it sets out to describe one of the most sensational events of recent months, the trial of Cardinal Mindszenty, and is sponsored besides by 25 members of the Overseas Press Club, it should be an unusually powerful and revealing film.

Actually it leaves the impression that it might have been put together in Hollywood from sources available to anyone. The news pictures of Cardinal Mindszenty, taken before and after his trial, tell, without commentary, a far more heartshaking story than anything revealed in "Guilty of Treason."

The actual documentation here is negligible. The greater part of the film is taken up with purely conjectural descriptions of what took place in the conference and torture chambers of the Hungarian police state, and this is pieced out by a fictional romance between a Hungarian patriot and a young Russian commissar played with wooden incompetence by Bonita Granville and Richard Derr. The role of Cardinal Mindszenty is performed by Charles Bickford who is a good character actor with a natural endowment of presence and dignity. He has both dignity and presence in "Guilty of Treason"; yet he never for a moment suggests the haunted and tragic figure that the Cardinal presented in the newsreels of the period.

The value of this type of film at the present stage of the cold war is open to question. In the broad form presented here it will do little either to enlighten the anti-Communists or shake the faith of the Communist groups. Possibly propaganda is as necessary a weapon in a cold war as in a shooting war. But if we must have it most of us would prefer to see it used as a precision instrument. We had plenty of the blunt tool treatment in World War II.

—Eagle-Lion

"GUILTY OF TREASON"

"MALAYA" has James Stewart and Spencer Tracy coming to the help of the United States during the rubber-shortage crisis of the late war. James Stewart is a down-and-out newspaper man who is still ready to help his country out and Spencer Tracy is a convicted smuggler temporarily in residence at Alcatraz. Both have been round in the East where the smuggler, in particular, has picked up a good working knowledge of Oriental low life as well as a highly metaphorical habit of speech.

So the two set off for Malaya where they enter into complicated plans for smuggling out raw rubber and Mr. Tracy gets a chance to work off some of his best aphorisms on Valentina Cortesa, (*e.g.* "Time is just a watch wound up by a sucker"). The pair also team up with Sydney Greenstreet, a wise man of the East and quite a sententious type himself. It all sounds a little like a pulp magazine story treated for the screen by the late Elbert Hubbard.

It takes exceptionally relaxed and easy talent to make a film of this type even moderately plausible. James Stewart appears to have wilted a little under the strain but Spencer Tracy and Sydney Greenstreet take it in their usual stride, so that the film makes lively entertainment of a rather foolish type. Valentina Cortesa, the Italian newcomer is cast as a singer in Sydney Greenstreet's Malayan bar. She hasn't much to do beyond admiring Spencer Tracy and feeding him his lines but she does it with grace and is beautiful to look at.

—Mary Lowrey Ross

—MGM

"MALAYA"

■ Two travel films of unusual merit have been produced by the Canadian National Railways and are now available for international distribution. They are "This Is Canada" and "The Canadian Heritage" and the latter particularly displays deft imaginative treatment. Primarily designed to attract travel to this country the films are at the same time a valuable contribution to the cause of better citizenship and deserve the widest possible distribution, especially to young Canadians. The skilful employment of the color technique in both pictures is a tribute to Canadian craftsmanship.

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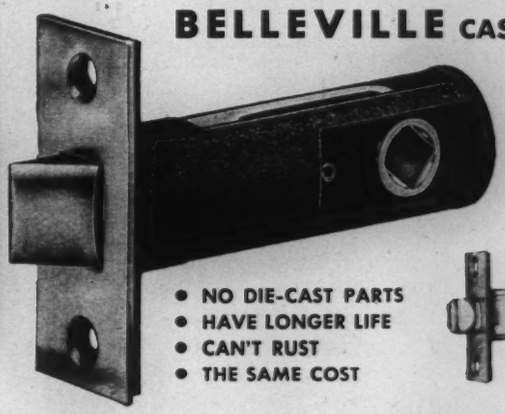

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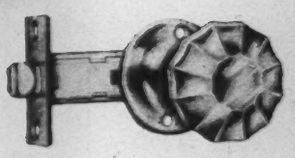

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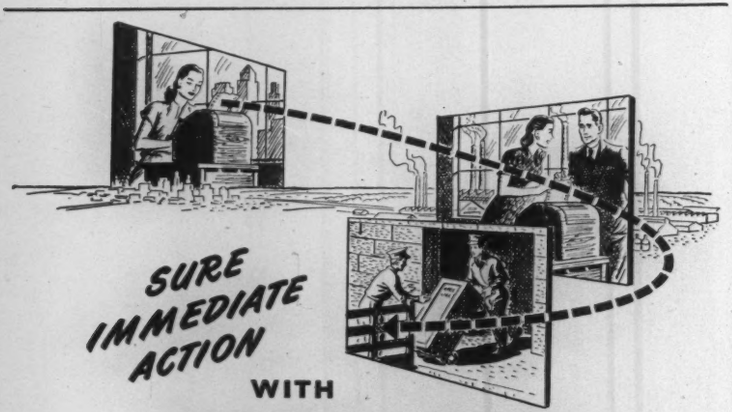

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sport

IT ISN'T HOCKEY

OLD-TIMERS who dropped in at Maple Leaf Gardens or the Forum (or at almost any arena in Canada where ice sports are played) during the past season found they were asking themselves what this strange sport was that was being played by the twelve young men with sticks and skates.

It wasn't hockey, that much was certain. Hockey used to be a game where a forward line of three players attempted, by passing the puck among themselves, to skate through or around the defence and in on the goal. In this new game, the idea appeared to be to shoot the puck into the corner and then all chase after it. In this regard it resembled shinny, except that shinny players were generally poorer shots and better stick-handlers.

Hockey was essentially a game in which you weren't permitted to pass the puck forward. In the new game the forward pass was the rule rather than the exception, and constituted virtually the only set play to be employed.

Hockey used to be a game in which holding was strictly prohibited, on the logical ground that it would slow the game down to a walk. So far as the old-timers could see, the only holding nowadays which didn't meet with the referees' approval was to drop your stick, remove your gloves, and clutch an opponent firmly by the sweater with both hands. As prophesied, the game has slowed down to a walk, too.

In hockey, crashing an opponent into the boards was frowned upon, especially if the opponent didn't happen to have the puck at the time. In this game, no difference was made between a victim who had the puck or one who was merely skating to his bench for a drink of water.

In hockey, the person of the referee was inviolate. To lay a violent hand upon him led to summary ejection from the game and, unless you were lucky, from the league. For a coach or manager to touch a referee was an offense comparable to impugning the dignity of Her Majesty. Not so today. Players can push the officials around like old wheelbarrows. When a manager laid knuckles on one the president of the league argued that the referee had been at fault for coming too close.

It can pretty well be agreed it wasn't hockey. But if it wasn't hockey, what was it? One expert claims that the only game he knows in which substitutes may enter and leave at will is tag, as played in public school playgrounds. So perhaps this new game is tag.

Another expert insists that during the past season he witnessed flawless performances of the Flying Mare, the Three-Quarter Nelson, and the Step-over-Toe Hold, all carried out under the very nose of an admiring referee. This man is convinced that the game is wrestling, or at best jiu-jitsu.

None of these theories seems wholly satisfactory. All ignore one facet or another of this strange new pastime. Who ever heard of tag-players wearing gloves or of wrestlers carrying sticks?

SATURDAY NIGHT has no theories. We can only agree with the old-timers. It isn't hockey.

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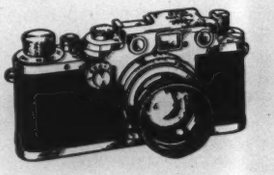

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SATURDAY NIGHT

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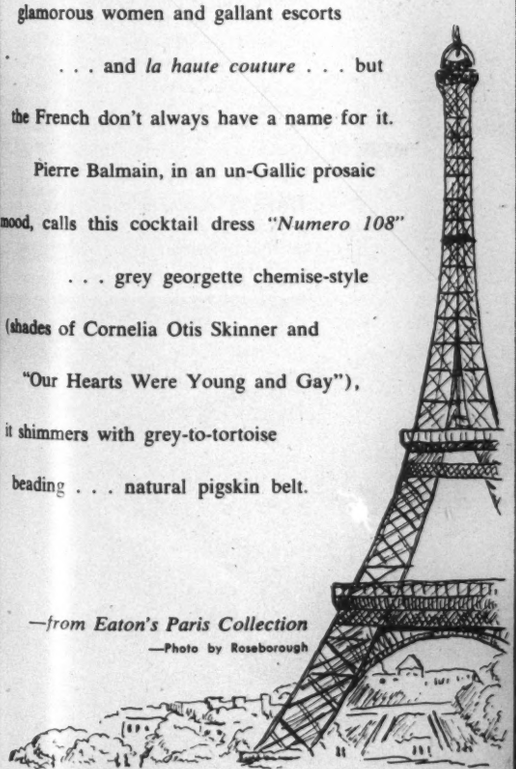

—from Eaton's Paris Collection

—Photo by Roseborough

LADY,

Your Shoes Are Showing!

by Bernice Coffey

TEAR-DROP *cut-outs, stitching, decorate vamp of a dressy tie shoe. Misty grey suede . . . Perforations, cut-outs, give light look to classic pump.*

IS IT TRUE what they say about women's ankles? Does the roving male glance, consciously or unconsciously, start at ground level and go on from there? Or have short skirts, cheesecake "art," surfeited modern men to the point where they have become immune to the charm of what grandpappy called "a well-turned ankle?"

If you think Canadian men have grown blasé to pretty feet, ankles and legs, you couldn't be more mistaken. SATURDAY NIGHT conducted an informal poll among a small group of men of varied interests. It should be added that they were neither wolves nor drugstore cowboys.

Question: "Where do feet, ankles and legs rate in your appraisal of a woman?"

A dignified financial man leaned back in his swivel chair, said thoughtfully: "I look at the top story first, then at feet and ankles—let's say legs. But," he added quickly, "I deny that I look lecherously."

An expert in international affairs: "Men have to be pretty dead not to notice women's legs. Besides, women go to so much trouble to make them look nice it would be a shame not to be appreciative of these—er, appurtenances."

An editor (young, unmarried): "Some men are

—Photos by Arnott and Rogers

BOW *piped with white, extension sole, are high style features of this sling-back shoe in Green Pepper calf . . . Navy blue suede pump, closed back, has heart-shaped cut-out, tiny bow.*

ANKLE *strap of navy blue suede, closed toe and heel . . . Dainty gold evening sandal has ½-inch platform.*

MANY STRAPS, *caught and looped through metal rings, call attention to a pretty foot. Of smooth calf in bright colors for Summer.*

DRESSY *cinnabar suede casual has a square strap . . . Moccasin type in smooth leather, crepe rubber soled.*

leg men; some, bosom men. I'm a leg man myself."

Combined answer from a group of three executives: "A man looks at ankles first. Definitely."

Certainly it isn't the fault of shoe and hosiery makers if Canadian women do not rate high at ground level. This season shorter skirts attract attention to feet and legs, and shoe people have gone all out on low cut shells, intricate, seductive sandals. There's an open look to Spring's new shoes. Ties, pump and sling-back types are given a light and airy look through use of perforations, cutouts, or punchwork on the vamp. Many tailored shoes are cut lower in the vamp. There's a great to-do about strap arrangements, the slanted look in cut of the vamp and in placement of leather ornaments and bows.

Black, of course, always is good, but don't overlook color. Navy or admiral blue is up and coming. You'll find it a good companion for beige, grey and red costumes. You will discover a large range of brown tones under names such as rosewood, kola, café and cinnabar. Cherry red and green pepper may tempt you if you are not ultra-conservative. So will red, a bright accent to dark costumes.

It's old hat to be sensitive about size of your feet. Size 6½ in women's shoes was considered large 20 years ago. Today's most popular size is 7, or 7½, in A and B widths, according to the Shoe Manufacturers' Association of Canada. If you wear size 5 or smaller, you are one of only four women in 100. Wear size 8 or larger? Then you have lots of company. More than 40 women out of 100 are in this group.

The Shoes For You

It is not difficult to find shoes that are just right for you if you are moderately aware of style and your special requirements:

Short legs? Look for shoes which are long, with a slenderizing silhouette, upward flowing designs. Platform soles and high, slender heels add length to the leg. Avoid contrasting colors and materials. They break foot and figure length.

Wide foot? Broad, bulky pattern arrangements, designs and solid wide shoes are not for you; neither are heavy stitching nor perforations. Wing tips and slenderness to the foot. Banded, off-centre lines help to break up broad expanse of the foot.

Thin ankles? Rejoice that wide ankle straps are back. They're perfect for you. Anklets, swirl straps just above the ankle bones, moderately open toes, slightly square front and vamps which sweep upward do nice things for extremely thin ankles.

Thick ankles? Don't be beguiled by extremely high, slender heels, or shoes which push flesh up over tops. Never let anyone talk you into wearing mannish appearing shoes and low, flat heels. Nor are straps for you. They accentuate ankle thickness. A three-eyelet pattern oxford with a fairly high lacing effect will help to hide bulkiness at the foot. Wear solid soles but no extensions or platforms or short-looking shoes. Choose darker tones in shoes and hosiery. Avoid colors, combination textures, contrasting effects.

Woman of the Week:

Hostess of Commons

by Marion G. Rogers

"NO, I DON'T believe anyone has done just this sort of thing before. You see, I remember my first Session in Ottawa. That was 15 years ago. And there are so many wives here now for the first time."

Mrs. W. Ross Macdonald, wife of the new Speaker of the Commons, was speaking of her informal afternoon teas. Teas to which one or two of the wives of Members of Parliament are invited at a time.

Almost every afternoon during the week Mrs. Macdonald sets aside a couple of hours for a chat over the tea cups in "the Morning Room." This is part of the suite known as the Speaker's Chambers in the Parliament Buildings. The Macdonalds have no residence in the city and the room has a hominess unexpected in the historic surroundings.

Mrs. Macdonald felt her position as wife of the Speaker carried a responsibility, real or imagined.

And so she has set out to try and make life in a strange city more happy for those wives of Members from far places—and for those from near-by if they find life in the Capital difficult or strange.

"It's quite an upheaval to leave home and come to Ottawa, not knowing where or how you are going to live. It may mean living in a hotel for the first time, or boarding in one or two rooms. Few are lucky enough to find an apartment. These women, wives of our Members of Parliament, have a job to do here with their husbands, and they cannot do it if they are feeling strange and lonely.

MRS. W. ROSS MACDONALD

"You know, when our husbands have to spend so many hours up here at the House, days can be very lonely and very long."

As she talked there was the sense of all Canada gathered into that room, for it was the room where the teas are held.

"Can you think or imagine what your feelings would be if you had lived all your life on the prairies, or on an island off the mainland of our newest Province, and quite suddenly discovered you must move to the Capital City of your country? In the case of Newfoundland, to the Capital of a country until so recently a strange land?

"Whatever Ottawans feel about their city, to the outsider it is the Capital of Canada. There is glamor to it; to the Session, to Government House and Their Excellencies, to the Diplomatic Representatives resident here, to the formal receptions and teas. It's the old story of living too close to it for many who have been brought up here."

A charming woman, easy to meet and talk to, Mrs. Macdonald spoke of

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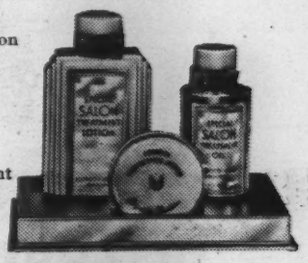

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SPRING:

a Time Thoughts Turn to

REDECORATING

Margaret Ness writes a newsy account of what some outstanding interior decorators across the country have to say on home decorating—how to approach interior problems, large or small, and what to do. Pictures and story featured next week in

SATURDAY NIGHT

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their home in Brantford, Ont., and of their two daughters, both married. Esther, who is Mrs. John Marshall of Hamilton, is a lawyer and practised law with her father in Brantford for some years before her marriage. Their other daughter, Molly, is Mrs. Douglas Haldenby of Toronto. Portrait pictures, as well as a wedding picture of each, were on a table and radio in this delightful room.

It is furnished with a chesterfield, some comfortable chairs, lamps, a picture or two and fresh flowers. The Macdonalds often have the Parliamentary Restaurant serve their Sunday supper here in the restful quietness.

Speaker's Chambers

Looking across the Ottawa River to the Gatineau Hills, the Speaker's Chambers are situated at the west end of the rear corridor in the Parliament Building and about behind the House of Commons. From the windows the historic round Library of Parliament, the only remaining part of the original building, may be seen.

While the old Parliament Building was begun in 1860 and finished in 1865, the Library was not ready for occupancy until 1876.

In the old building, destroyed by fire one evening in February, 1916, it was the custom for the Speakers of both the Senate and the Commons to reside in the Chambers set aside for their use. Now it is only a suite of rooms that combines offices and reception rooms; about four in all, and providing rooms for the Speakers and their wives to entertain.

"Wouldn't it be awful if we had to live here again?" Mrs. Macdonald mused. "When people are gone it's such a great empty place."

It's not just because of her husband's position as "First Commoner" — Speaker of the Commons — that Mrs. Macdonald is such a gracious official hostess. She likes people, is genuinely interested in them.

"We do need friends, wherever we are," she says, "and I think it's up to me to help us all become better friends. Perhaps my little teas will create a feeling of intimacy among the women that isn't always possible at more formal functions."

■ In the spring Bermuda is knee-deep in Easter Lilies, says Winifred Walker. She ought to know. She is showing her new color film, "Bermuda Beckons," in Toronto on March 31 and in Hamilton, April 1. Did you know that Bermuda is a ring of 150 coral islands growing on the top of a submarine mountain?

■ Smith College Club of Toronto is presenting Cornelia Otis Skinner in a theatre night (March 29). Purpose is to help endow a Canadian scholarship to Smith College — an international goodwill gesture.

IS A PENSION PLAN in Your Plans?

THE Government Annuities Act provides a means for putting into effect Group Pension Plans for the benefit of employees.

These Group Annuities may be purchased on a contributory scheme or solely by the employer.

Government Annuities are backed by the resources of Canada, are not weighted for profits, and administration costs are borne by the Government.

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Canadian Government
ANNUITIES

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

HUMPHREY MITCHELL
Minister

A. MacNAMARA
Deputy Minister

Brain-Teaser:

Canadian High Spots

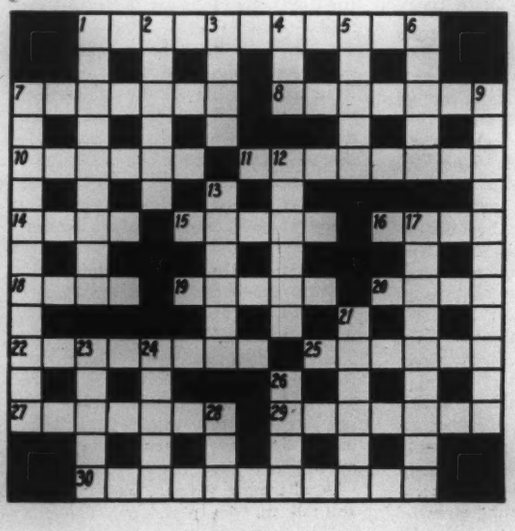
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. Not the Mackenzie, but another running Scot. (6, 5)
7. How a provincial premier kept cool? (7)
8. Emma appears to be wearing her hat back to front. (7)
10. Concerning yesterday's roast, perhaps. (6)
11. Necessary when first impressions are not lasting. (8)
14. Last lick for a mountain goat, maybe. (4)
15. Where it's always spring-time in the Rockies? (5)
16. Should look well in cans. (4)
18. You can't if you break it every morning. (4)
19. Variety, in season. (5)
20. No fur on this tongue! (4)
22. How the upholsterer gets his own back? (8)
25. This is as far as I go on the hunt. (6)
27. Boxed on board, perhaps. (7)
29. Nothing to tide us over! (7)
30. A horse to steal, my boy, high up in B.C. (5, 6)

DOWN

1. But they rise more than twelve inches. (9)
2. Traits of a crafty person? (6)
3. Dyed, in water. (4)
4. Perch on it or for it, perhaps. (3)
5. Shown by Claude Duval or Sydney Carton. (5)
6. Brutus, the noblest one of them all. (3)
7. They brought the mountain ash to the Rockies, presumably. (6, 5)
9. Mountain, fort and river. Sounds extremely foolish! (11)
12. Take to it to become operative. (6)
13. Little James gets through a mountain resort. (6)
17. Stampeder that once gave us an eye-opener. (9)
21. When inadvertently sat on, an acrobatic act usually results. (hidden) (6)
23. Hiatus in Spooner's catechism without the kitty? (5)
24. Virtually not an ally for a love of fine arts. (5)
26. Park between a dead man's chest and a bottle of rum. (4)
28. If small, I have it overhead. (3)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1, 29, 17 and 33. Go to beat the band.
4. and 10. Sandwich spread
9. Beatrice
10. See 4.
11. See 3.
12. Sleeper
14. Gash
15. Blames
17. See 1.
20. Ida
21. Hester
22. and 13. Ipso facto
24. See 3.
27. Camelot
30. See 3.
31. Eclectic
32. Sewer rat
33. See 1.

DOWN

2. Overheard
3. 30, 24 and 11. Out of the frying-pan into the fire
4. Suet
5. Nasal
6. Worker
7. Crane
8. Bier
13. See 22.
15. Bee
16. Ear
18. Historian
19. Tiger cub
23. Divide
25. Agree
26. Tiger
28. Ally
29. See 1.

She won't take it off!

RAINMASTER

STYLED BY Lou Ritchie

Review:

Recipes Plus Art

FOR the bride, the bored cook, the gourmet and you and me, "The Fireside Cook Book" by James Beard is like a shot in the arm. Published by Musson, ($5) it is delightfully illustrated by Alice and Martin Provensen. This is an understatement since you can't possibly appreciate the humor and charm of these illustrations unless you see them.

Recipes, of course, are the reason for any cook book and in this volume one is impressed by the clear concise directions. Although cosmopolitan in scope, ingredients called for in the recipes are basically simple and available. Preparation time involved is within reason.

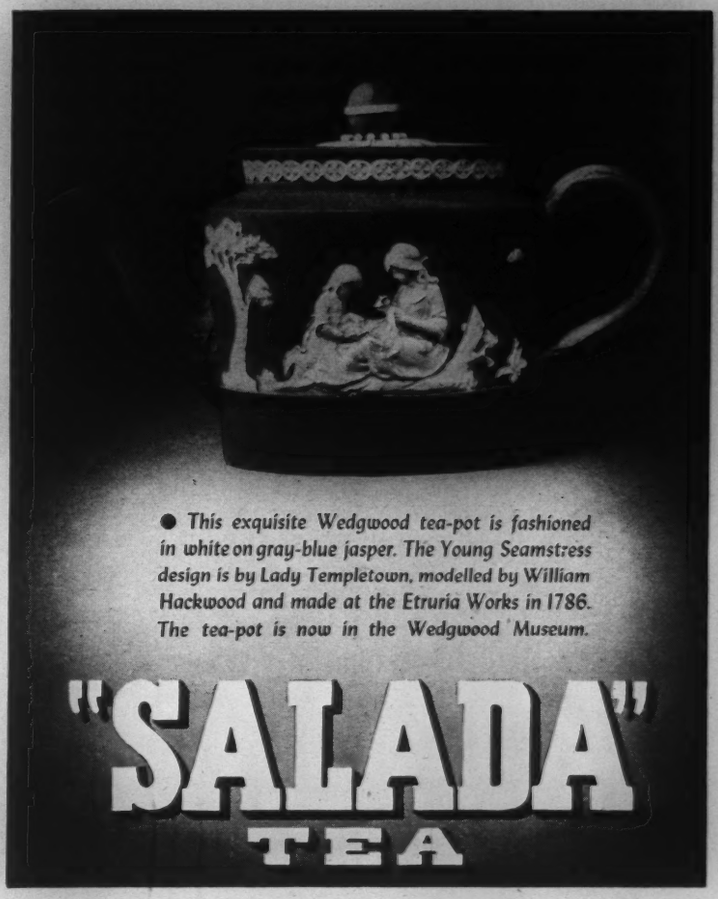
For those of you who demand statistics there are 1217 tested recipes, 36 full-color pictures and 400 color pictures, besides the decorative characters which wander around and about the pages. (Look for the crafty fox in the poultry section.)

Author James Beard is Associate Editor of *Gourmet* and has written other books on cookery.

■ "Cooking under Pressure" by Marion Tracy (Macmillan $2.50) has a washable cover, is designed to stand up in front of you while you are preparing the dish. The author frankly states that pressure cooking is not the perfect method for processing all foods. However, she presents with imagination a fine array of recipes, some venturesome, others fairly simple, each one lined up with an interesting menu. In all, this book is designed to help you obtain best results with your pressure pan. We are glad to note that Mrs. Tracy advocates the use of pressure lower than 15 pounds. It has been our experience with poultry in particular, that 15 pounds pressure simply disintegrates the flesh. If 10 pounds pressure is used, and a longer cooking time allowed, the meat is tender and succulent.

■ Newest pressure cooker on the market advocates use of low pressure for cooking foods other than soups, stews and certain vegetables. To obtain the ideal pressure experiments were started at 15 lbs. pressure and reducing pressure ¼ lb. at a time down to 2½ lbs. pressure. Eighty per cent of the cooking which can be done in a pressure cooker gave best results at 3¾ lbs. Result of these experiments is a new pressure cooker equipped with pressure controls for 3¾ lbs.; 10 lbs. and 15 lbs.

The cook book to be used with the cooker gives comparative times and pressures which could be used. Method giving the best results is indicated in each individual recipe. Another feature of this cooker is that one model is designed with a high lid which provides for terminal-point sterilization of infant formulas. This is the same method in principle as is used in hospitals. It is simple, too, in that the raw formula is placed in feeding bottles and sealed. Everything is sterilized and the formula cooked—all in one operation at low pressure.



● *This exquisite Wedgwood tea-pot is fashioned in white on gray-blue jasper. The Young Seamstress design is by Lady Templetown, modelled by William Hackwood and made at the Etruria Works in 1786. The tea-pot is now in the Wedgwood Museum.*

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C. T-strap sandal in black, blue or cocoa suede.

D. Bowed, open-toed pump. With cuban heel, black calf, blue or black suede. With high heel, black calf, blue, black, or brown suede.

E. "Jean" suit shoes with high cuban heel, perforated trim. Black suede, black, blue, or brown calf.

F. "Dot" suit shoes with low cuban heel, tucked detail. Black suede, black, blue, or brown calf.

Distaff:

Series of Bravos

IN 1945 Mildred Herman left Toronto and her studies with the Volkoff Ballet and went to New York. There, as **Melissa Hayden,** she danced with the famed Rockettes for three months; spent three years with Ballet Theatre, (one performance was in London before the King and Queen). Two Broadway musicals followed; then 51 weeks in Mexico, Cuba, Central and South America. Last autumn she joined the New York City Ballet, won high praise which turned to rave notices when she danced Profane Love in the première of Frederick Ashton's "Illuminations." Said the *New York Times*: "The magnificent performance of Melissa Hayden comes very close to dominating the piece."

MELISSA HAYDEN

■ Off to New York City at the end of this month is **Wynona Mulcaster.** She is to be the guest speaker at the annual Conference of Art Education. Quite a feather in the cap of the Saskatoon Normal School. Miss Mulcaster is its Art Instructress.

■ Her first major senior badminton win came to **Lois Reid** of Vancouver this month. She defeated defending champion **Marj Mapp** of Toronto. Lois is a physical education teacher at Lord Byng HS. Badminton is just something she plays in the winter. Tennis is her real love. She ranks No. 1. in BC and fourth in Canada.

■ **Mrs. R. F. Greer,** Provincial Commissioner of the Manitoba Girl Guides Association, is one of the two Canadian representatives to the World Conference of Guides in England in July.

STANLEY CUPBEARERS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 12

Calder. At first there were seven men to a side; then six men. The Forward Pass has been introduced with other rule changes.

By no means one to talk about the "good old days" yet Smeaton has memories of great stick-handling and great combinations and will speak reverently of Howie Morenz.

Today, to Smeaton nearing 60, his sports occupation falls into a pattern of golf in the summer and bowling in the winter. Gardening and repair jobs also serve to keep down his poundage.

At home Smeaton is reminded that he was once one of the best-known first-name people in that lively place. From Governor-General to bus boys he was known as "Coopaw " and "Coop."

Smeaton feels his greatest hockey honor was the time Murderers' Row in Ottawa made him a presentation. They were Canada's toughest fans.

In the excitement of the Stanley Cup finals it is cheering to know that Canada's best-known sports emblem is in the custody of hockey Greats who have well served home, country and hockey—Sportsmen Smeaton and Dutton.

the lighter side

The Age of Persuasion

by Mary Lowrey Ross

EVERYTHING collects in the front vestibule—notices of supermarket openings, promises from finance companies to issue loans without character references, appeals from local merchants who have been forced to the wall and are fighting back with Ladies' Briefs at 49 cents a pair, reminders from the Labor Progressive Party that it is still in there battling for the working classes. Eventually all these messages find their way to the basement and are carted off by a World War I veteran as scrap to be reconverted into more material for vestibule distribution, thus completing the life-cycle of the dodger.

The throwaway is the poor man's free press, and shouldn't be neglected. Actually it often makes fascinating reading. Recently for instance I picked up in the vestibule a pamphlet addressed to Householder and entitled "No Vacancies". This was a reprint of an article dealing with the rent-control system in France which has been developing since World War I.

In Paris, the article pointed out, a dollar a month pays a workingman's rent. A family of six lives at a rental of $2.00 a month. Middle-class apartments consisting of three to four rooms come at a monthly rental of from $1.50 to $2.00. Higher income groups may pay as high as eight or ten dollars.

THIS is the bright side of the story, however. The dark side is that there are no longer any apartments or flats. The city has been immobilized for years by laws against eviction, so that death is the only emergency that can make a Parisian relax his grip on his rented quarters. As a result the young people haunt the Paris parks waiting for the old to show signs of stroke or seizure, when they can rush in and strike a bargain with the concierge, bargain rates running from $500 to $1,500 a room.

Moreover the flats themselves sound like the quarters occupied by the less affluent characters in a Victor Hugo novel. "Paris has 80,000 buildings for habitation," the author notes, "almost 90 per cent built before 1914. Even a very lenient officialdom estimates that 16,000 of them are in such disrepair that they ought to be pulled down . . . 82 per cent of Parisians have no baths, more than half must go out of their lodgings to find a lavatory, and a fifth do not even have running water."

It was quite a long pamphlet and I read it through. Someone it seemed had taken the trouble to send for reprints (at $1.50 a hundred, the equivalent of a month's rent in Paris) and to mail them to me and no doubt to fifty thousand other householders. Its appearance coincided with the sitting of the Rent Control Board at Ottawa; for this is the Age of Persuasion and if you can't get persuasion through the Press or over the air you can always slip it through the letter box.

There is no doubt the pamphlet presented a gloomy picture of Paris under rent control. However it still seems a good idea to take a second look before getting into a panic and rushing off to demand an immediate increase in our rent.

For one thing, Paris isn't Toronto, or Winnipeg, or Montreal. There is, however, one point of similarity—all these cities have housing shortages complicated by rent control. The difference however is that Paris has been knocked about twice in 25 years by enemy invasion and war, which can wreck a lot of houses and create an impressive number of long-term shortages.

There are other differences. The average Frenchman, for instance, has never accepted the modern plumbing mystique so fervently held by the people of this continent. A Frenchman paying $1.50 monthly rental for a flat in which he could expect to hold a life tenure could easily afford to put in his own bathroom if he wanted it badly enough (*i.e.* wanted it as badly as an American would).

Obviously he didn't want it that badly. The American point of view on sanitation is probably almost as baffling to a Frenchman as the French attitude (*Je m'en fiche d'un flush toilet*) is to an American. Rent control may have encouraged this attitude but it probably didn't create it.

JUST to get the record straight I telephoned the French Consulate. The official who answered had read the pamphlet which had been delivered that morning at the Consulate door. He said the situation it outlined no doubt existed at the time the article was written, which was over a year before it was distributed locally. Two years ago, however, the French Government had made a survey of the whole rental field and laws had been passed correcting the worst abuses.

"Is it true," I asked, "that 82 per cent of Parisians are without bathrooms?"

"Well, as you know," he replied with an indulgence perhaps touched with national pride, "Paris is a very old city."

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SATURDAY NIGHT

Business Front

Are We Getting Too Industrialized?

Some Nations Tending to Lose Benefits of Specialization by Uneconomic Manufacturing

by John L. Marston

THE PRICES of foodstuffs and raw materials are notoriously temperamental, and in adverse business conditions there may be some heavy declines in these commodities in the coming years. But big changes have been made throughout the world during the long period of the wartime and postwar boom, and it is unlikely that the respective prices of primary and manufactured goods will settle in their pre-war relationship.

Industry has expanded and so needs more raw materials. The growth of industry has withdrawn labor from the land. The proportion of the world's resources devoted to industry, mining and agriculture has changed, and is still changing rapidly.

For countries such as Britain, Germany and Japan, which import a large proportion of their food and materials and export manufactured goods in exchange, these developments mean a permanent worsening of the terms of trade—the relative prices at which exports are exchanged for imports. Taking a broader view, some people foresee a world shortage of primary goods and a world surplus of manufactures.

Evidence

In individual countries the unbalance seems already to be evident or beginning. Argentina is not producing enough primary goods to maintain by exports an industrialization program which calls for heavy imports. A drastic revision of Yugoslavia's 5-year plan is thought to be necessary to avoid the same situation.

This simple division of activity between primary and manufacturing production is, however, misleading. It is well known that one of the main causes of the scarcity of primary goods after the war was the scarcity of machinery to produce them. There was too little industrial production, not too much.

It is also well known that some countries have been able substantially to increase their output of food at the same time as they have withdrawn farmworkers into industry; there have been larger outputs from mines, with smaller labor-forces. Industry, of course, aids primary production, if it is producing the right goods.

People who decry the worldwide industralization are either worried at the prospect of increasing competition in their own line of manufactured goods or else unappreciative of the true function of industry.

If it is accepted that mankind can live a fuller life when the heavy and menial tasks are performed — at a greatly increased pace—by machines, then it must be recognized that the world needs many times the total quantity of machinery produced at present, and machinery of widening application and increasing effectiveness. Even North America, with the world's highest material living standards, has still to acknowledge much poverty in its territory. The capital equipment needed by the hundreds of millions in the "underdeveloped" lands is almost beyond assessment.

Why, then, so much anxiety over the expansion of the world's industry in recent years and the plans for further expansion.

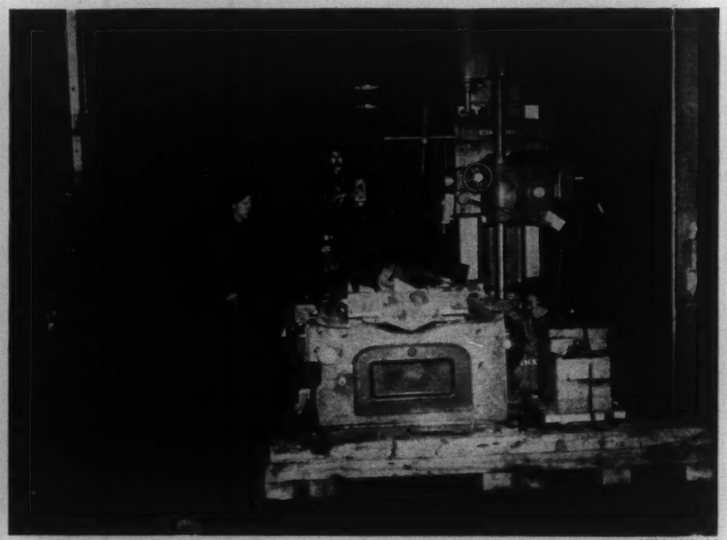
Every businessman knows that this anxiety is not groundless. In nearly all manufactured goods there is a prospective surplus of supply over effective demand. The old problem of buying-power is with us again: individuals and nations cannot afford to buy the things they need. This is the old paradox, poverty in the midst of plenty—a relative plenty.

There is this other, long-term, problem, the threatened scarcity of primary goods amid increased and increasing supplies of manufactures. The threat is real, despite the increased productivity of the land, both top-soil and below. Countries which had formerly a large surplus of food and materials for export are now producing little more than enough to satisfy their own expanded needs, and countries which rely on primary imports may find themselves competing in tight markets before many years.

But the difficulty is certainly not inherent in industrialization itself. India, for example, may be no longer a net importer of food when her argriculture is mechanized. Africa—notwithstanding the ignominious experience with the Tanganyikan groundnuts project—can produce a vast surplus of food and minerals and fibres for export, given scientific methods. Machinery can open up new areas of primary production, greatly expand output in those areas already partly developed.

The danger is in the desire of many countries to go beyond the economic development of their industrial potentialities—to attempt to produce for themselves as many as possible of the manufactures that they need, both capital and consumer goods.

Thereby the benefits of specialization are lost; the self-sufficing countries have not the resources needed to produce large surpluses of primary goods for export, and by their reluctance to import they deprive intending buyers of the foreign exchange needed to buy surpluses if they arise—which is the basic reason for the dollar problem.



—Wide World

MANUFACTURING: *Sometimes from the machine, uneconomic expansion.*

—Comisco

CANADIAN MINING: *From the machine, more primary production . . .*

Failing freedom of trade, to let production sort itself out in its own way, long-term purchase contracts which encourage primary producers to trade abroad have a good deal to commend them.

End Shortage

The consensus of opinion seems to indicate that the world shortage of commodities will be finally ended this year, and that surpluses will appear over a widening range. We are already moving into the phase where producers, and governments, are discussing the treatment of this problem of surpluses.

The scarcity of agricultural products was, in general, made good nearly two years ago, roughly in the first half of 1948. At that time it was forecast that shortages of most minerals —coal, oil, iron and steel, non-ferrous metals—would persist for years; yet before the middle of 1949, producers of oil, copper, and some lesser items, were cutting production against the background of a falling market, and by the end of the year there was no more talk of scarcity of either fuels or metals.

Now a tendency towards physical restriction is clearly developing. It has been mooted for both tin and rubber. The United States is a large consumer of these two commodities, and it was not without cause that in the inter-war years U.S. consumers felt themselves to be "held to ransom" by the restrictionists. There are whisperings of reviewing the international steel cartel, in which U.S. producers were associated before the war.

The alternative method of achieving stability for the producers seems to be bilateral pacts, such as the British Empire sugar producers have been demanding with the "mother country" for months and have lately failed to obtain. There is this to be said for bilateral pacts, from the producers' view: they work. The collapse of the European steel cartel in the slump of 1930 is a classic example of failure in non-governmental regulation of trade.

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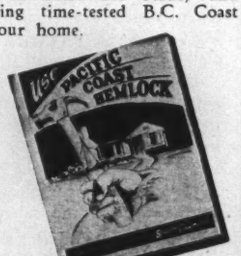

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U.S. business

Aircraft:

FLAT-FOOTED

COMMERCIAL jet transports are flying in Canada and Great Britain, but in the United States the development of such planes is still up in the air. American plane makers have lost $180 million in the development of the last six conventional multi-engine airliners. They flatly assert that the cost of developing the first prototype of a jet plane might easily exceed the entire working capital of any aircraft manufacturer.

The trade association for the industry asked Congress to appropriate $30 million to build two commercial jet prototypes but President Truman vetoed the proposal, much to the surprise of both the industry and some of the Government defence officials.

—A. V. Roe

JET PROPELLED: *The Canadian and British industries are well ahead.*

According to Chairman Joseph O'Connor of the Civil Aeronautics Board, commercial jets aren't being built in the States because the Government can't make up its mind on aid, and because manufacturers don't want to risk development on their own.

When he took over his present job, O'Connor admitted, he was "naïve" enough to think that military jets could be quickly converted for commercial use; and anyway he was told by planemakers and the airlines that jets were 10 years away.

That was a poor guess. According to the Chairman, exactly 18 months later the Canadians and the British "test flew large jet transports and are peddling them." Now, he went on, "we might well ponder the question of how American aviation got caught flat-footed. So long as military orders roll in and are virtually riskless, and while Washington debates, there is little reason to believe that any manufacturer will enter actively into the jet field."

Meanwhile the well-heeled Allison engine division of General Motors, with almost unlimited financial resources behind it, is preparing to make the first American experiment with a gas-turbine powered transport plane. The Allison 2,750 horsepower turboprop engine will be installed in a two-engine, 40-passenger consolidated Vultee plane for testing purposes.

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HALIFAX: THEN AND NOW

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Next week in SATURDAY NIGHT

Financier Goes Abroad

A Switch from Pulp and Paper To Stocks and Bonds Makes Salesman a Top Financier

by Ed Bantey

MONTREAL'S Gerald George Ryan is one of those oddities of life in French Canada who, in spite of a name as Irish as County Cork, is really a *Canadien*. Through extensive inter-marriage, however, the family blood is so thoroughly blended that he has to think twice before he can pin down his genealogy. He finds it a lot easier to call himself a Canadian —and let it go at that.

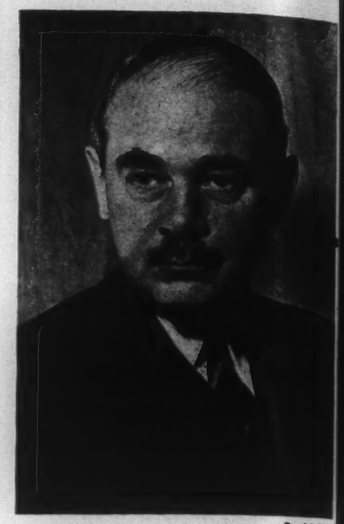
Ryan is an oddity in more ways than one. As head of L.G. Beaubien et Cie, Ltée., investment dealers and private bankers, he is one of those rare French-speaking Canadians who has made a name for himself as a financier; hence his recent appointment as 1950-51 head of the Canadian Council, International Chamber of Commerce.

Gerry Ryan is no Johnny-come-lately to the business world. At 51, the youthful, handsome Ryan is one of the new breed of buisnessmen who resemble *The New Yorker's* flabby, pompous capitalist as much as a 1950 Ford resembles the original Lizzie. He is neither the stuffed shirt nor the ostentatious bigwig. He is, on the other hand, an easy-going, unaffected person who is as much a *bon vivant* as he is a top-notch businessman.

He tells of the time he entered Bishop's College School, a British-type institution in Quebec's Eastern Townships. Having first mastered the French language, which happened to be his mother tongue, he had only a haphazard knowledge of English. By the time he graduated, however, he was so proficient in the language he won the English prize. (Another well-known Quebecker completed the argument for bilingualism: classmate George C. Marler, now pro-tem Quebec Liberal leader and an Anglo-Protestant, won the French prize.)

During World War II, Ryan's frank, human approach helped to turn the anti-war tide in Quebec. As head of the war finance group in the province, he left the paper work to others, often travelled through town and village, seeing the right people, making the right moves to bring the Quebec man-in-the-street behind the war effort. He was awarded the OBE.

Last fall, Ryan scored a *coup* for his firm. The French Government, which frowns on private banks, chartered La Banque L.G. Beaubien in Paris. "No one but Ryan could have got a charter for a Canadian-owned bank in Paris," an associate remarked.



—David Bier

GERALD GEORGE RYAN

Canada's top delegate to the ICC—the businessman's UN—wasn't born into the wealth of exclusive Westmount, the Montreal suburb where he now resides. When he came into the world on a hot August day, his home was a modest flat in Springfield, Mass. His dad, Joseph Ryan, was in a small retail business.

He Likes Luxury

A doctor changed the course of Ryan's life from pulp and paper to stocks and bonds. "Tackle some kind of job where you can live in reasonable comfort," he ordered. The patient became a salesman for Greenshields & Co. and found the switch-over a simple matter. "In those days anyone who knew anything about pulp and paper was useful in the financial world."

In 1932, Ryan made his biggest business move. He went over to L.G. Beaubien as Managing Director. The firm, which had expanded rapidly since it was founded in 1902, had offices in Paris, Trois-Rivières and Quebec and had opened a Montreal subsidiary to underwrite securities. To these, methodical, astute Gerry Ryan added branches in Shawinigan Falls and St. Hyacinthe, Que., as well as in Ottawa and Brussels.

By the time he got a junior partnership in 1937 he was taking a leading interest in the foreign end of the business. He became a full partner when President L. G. Beaubien died in 1939, and five years later moved to the top on the retirement of co-founder C. A. Branchaud.

L. G. Beaubien is one of the bigger companies in the investment field. It is not among the leaders (A. E. Ames & Co., Dominion Securities Ltd. and Wood-Gundy), but it stands at the head of the next group. Its bigger accounts include government and institutional financing and it is generally accepted that the company is the top house (from the business volume viewpoint) in French Canada.

Ryan's familiarity with Europe and economic conditions abroad makes him a natural for the post with the International Chamber of Commerce, investment men say. They feel he will add to Canada's reputation.

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business angle

Friendless Capitalism

CAPITALISM, today, is something that everybody's against but the conscious capitalists. It's really astonishing how unpopular it's become as an institution, considering that it's still the basis of our economy and that we've achieved such a high standard of living with it. One constantly gets the impression that state socialism like Britain's would win hands down in a national referendum. But perhaps it's just that the people opposed to the existing scheme of things do the most talking. However that may be, private enterprise itself is surely deserving of blame for the existence of so much hostility to it. It has done so little to make its virtues known. Worse, it has done so much to make itself distrusted.

In the main, what industry has given in wage increases and welfare and shortened hours has been forced out of it. Management's almost invariable reply to any labor demand involving a cost increase has been that it can't be afforded. In fact, to grant it might just about wreck the company. Then labor wins a strike and gets its wage raise, and sees the company apparently doing as well afterwards as it did before. Sometimes a company loses a last-ditch wage fight and shows the biggest profits in its history in its next annual report. Such cases catch the public's eye; others in which the wage increase really was the straw that broke the camel's back are overlooked.

It would probably be very good for management if it were a lot less secretive in its negotiations with labor. True, management might find it a bit embarrassing to reveal how much it pays its top officers as compared with the rank and file. But it might as well tell, for the truth will probably be less extreme than labor's imagination. It's true that many companies are now issuing much easier-to-understand annual reports, showing how each dollar of income is divided up, but even these do not cover the points that labor unions make so much of. Could not management act on the assumption that the union's criticism is honest, and meet it frankly?

In the Same Boat

Labor and capital are really in the same boat, since the benefits both want can only be won by making the system more productive. If capitalism believes it has a sound case, let it present that case—all the facts—to labor, not just a selection of facts that supports its refusal to grant whatever labor is demanding. Let it, in short, treat labor as a partner. If management snorts at this suggestion, let management remember that its usual tactics so far have not been strikingly successful—and I mean strikingly.

Management has a responsibility that labor tends to overlook; it must manage the company's finances so as to fit it to survive any trials that may lie ahead. Management is always conscious that after the nineteen-twenties came the nineteen-thirties; it could happen again. Management wants to have substantial reserves. Labor, on the other hand, is firmly convinced that a wage increase is refused for only one reason, to make possible bigger dividends for shareholders and bigger salaries for the top executives.

Labor never admits the possibility that the cost of labor will discourage consumption of the company's products and reduce employment. It is sure that the workers' future is protected when it forces an employer to sign a retirement-pensions agreement; it doesn't concern itself about where the money is to come from. Labor thinks of the worker's hourly wage-rate and not of what an uneconomically high rate may do to his annual income. It is convinced that the recent U.S. coal strike ended in a victory for the miners, and disregards the fact that many more fuel-users are now turning from coal to oil. (At an oil-men's cocktail party, someone toasted "John L. Lewis: oil's best salesman!")

Management is afraid of what labor's never-ending pressure for wage and welfare concessions may do to the long-term earning power of industry itself. Labor has reason to worry too. Obviously labor's wage increases have to come out of labor's production. With the trend always towards the shortening of the work-week, the only possible source of wage increases is a continuing rise in labor's productivity, which means in the rate of production per man-hour. This requires a constant improvement of the tools which labor works with. If high taxes and wage costs consume the capital needed for the renewal and enlargement of equipment, productivity will suffer, and so will employment.

Why can't management sell labor on this view? The reason, no doubt, is that labor has learnt to distrust management. Management urgently needs a change of attitude and a good public relations job.

by
P. M. Richards

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NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of thirty cents (30c) per share has been declared on the no par value common shares of the Company for the quarter ending March 31, 1950, payable May 25, 1950 to shareholders of record April 15, 1950.

By Order of the Board,
J. L. T. MARTIN,
Secretary.

Montreal, March 15, 1950.

PENMANS LIMITED

Dividend Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Dividends have been declared for the quarter ending the 30th day of April, 1950.

On the Preferred Stock, one and one-half per cent. (1½%), payable on the 1st day of May to Shareholders of record of the 3rd day of April, 1950.

On the Common Stock, seventy-five cents (75c) per share, payable on the 15th day of May to Shareholders of record of the 17th day of April, 1950.

By Order of the Board.

MONTREAL, March 16, 1950.
L. P. ROBERTON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

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THE ECONOMY

SEASONAL expansionary influences (purchasing of supplies and other preparations for spring operations on development projects across the country) are now working against the general downward trend of business. This business downturn is by no means confined to Canada; in fact it appears to be currently more pronounced in Western Europe and the United States. In the latter country there is increased concern about mounting unemployment. Though Canada has been hit by losses of sales to the sterling area countries, due not only to their lack of dollars but to their restored ability to produce for themselves, success in finding alternative markets and our continued expansion domestically have so far prevented a sharp break in the economy. If we do not have serious interruption of production by labor disputes, our business prospect for 1950 still seems to be one of only moderate decline from 1949.

—C. P. Dettloff

SWEET MUSIC: *U.S. orders and better weather keep BC saws humming.*

Banking:

PAST AND FUTURE

FROM Toronto's "MINT" corner* Imperial Bank of Canada was looking back on 75 years of being an important financial institution. This month was the anniversary.

From their office windows in the Bank's building, executives could look over a few blocks and spot the building where their institution was born: the old Masonic Hall at 18 Toronto Street. That was 75 years and millions of dollars ago.

Imperial began its career with subscribed capital of $1,000,000, paid up capital of $600,000 and deposits of $600,000. That was in 1875. Today the bank has paid up capital of $7,000,000, a reserve of $10,000,000, assets exceeding $519,000,000, and over 200 branches from coast to coast.

The bank is telling its story in terms of the growth of the west. First moves were prairie-ward. As fast as new settlements opened up there, Imperial branches started business — in tents where necessary. Last year the bank was still expanding, this time eastward. The establishment of a branch in Halifax completed Imperial's network from coast to coast.

Under its new President, I. K. Johnston, who took over in January, Imperial continues to grow: three new branches opened in the first three months of this year.

**M.I.N.T. for four banks (Montreal, Imperial, Nova Scotia, Toronto) which occupy the four corners of Toronto's busy King and Bay Street intersection.*

Lumbering:

PENDULUM

FOR months things had been pretty discouraging for BC's businessmen and workers; a bad winter and export difficulties had added their effect to seasonal unemployment to ring up a postwar record for jobless in the west coast province.

Key industry in the trouble was lumber. BC has a pretty diversified economy, but the big Douglas fir trees are still a major source of jobs for the province's workers. For a long period last year the saws had not been very busy.

Early last December labor and business were closely watching the efforts of BC lumbermen to get a slice of a big U.K. order (SN, Dec. 13). The order was for over 100 million board feet, and could do a lot towards keeping down the lines at the Unemployment Insurance Office. Delivery on the order was required by the end of June, and competition was stiff; Washington and Oregon mills were out for their share too.

This month the situation had changed. U.S. lumber users began some heavy buying to meet an increase in building activity. A new method of laying shingles had brought a $1,000,000 order to one mill and four more orders were in the offing for another one. Mills were also busy

H. S. FERRIS
Now Assistant General Manager

Howard S. Ferris by appointment on January 27th, 1950 has become Assistant General Manager of the Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company.

Announced with the approval of the Company Board of Directors, the appointment marks one more forward step for Mr. Ferris in his career in the insurance business with the Wawanesa.

Mr. Ferris entered the organization on March 12th, 1923. Hard work and the keen intention to learn the insurance business brought both extensive experience and quick promotion. He was placed in charge of agent's accounts later being made Office Manager at Head Office.

Mr. Ferris was executive assistant until his recent promotion to the position Assistant General Manager.

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NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Five Cents (5c) per share in Canadian Funds, has been declared payable on Saturday April 29th, 1950, to shareholders of the Company of record at the close of business on Saturday, April 1st, 1950.

By Order of the Board

JOHN W. TOVELL
President

TORONTO, ONTARIO
MARCH 7, 1950

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GEORGETOWN ONT

catching up on back orders which the abnormal winter conditions had delayed.

British Timber Control, so important last December, was now in the position of the week-end guest who arrived during a family convention. The U.K. timber buyer had to revise its order, and called for new tenders with a September delivery date. If there are no labor troubles, the BC mills expect they can meet it.

Insurance:

FIRE DEFENCE

AT LEAST 85 per cent of the appalling annual fire losses of the country could be prevented by taking ordinary precautions in the construction of buildings and in their maintenance after erection. What a saving of our human and material resources could thus be effected becomes apparent when it is known what these losses now amount to. During the ten years from 1939 to 1948, the latest year for which official figures are available, the yearly loss of life in Canada by fire increased from 263 to 493, while the yearly property loss increased from $24,632,509 to $67,144,473 in the same period.

In the face of such startling facts it is hard to understand the attitude of the general public, which largely remains one of indifference to this needless waste of life and property. Some people shrug their shoulders and say these property losses are the problem of the fire insurance companies, which are well able to pay them, having received the money in advance in the way of premiums.

Although insurance companies perform an indispensable function in distributing the losses on insured property over the whole body of policyholders, it goes without saying that they must collect in premiums a sufficient amount for the purpose, together with an additional amount for expenses and a possible profit. The larger the losses the larger the premium charge, and the smaller the losses the smaller the premium charge.

Another fact often lost sight of is that property destroyed by fire, whether insured or not, reduces the country's resources to that extent, and also that everybody pays for the losses on insured property whether they carry insurance or not, as the cost of insurance is included in the price of virtually every article purchased. Therefore everyone has a financial interest in the promotion of measures which will bring about a reduction in these losses.

Much valuable information on the basic principles which should govern the planning and construction of buildings and towns to give the maximum immunity from fire is to be found in a new book, "Fire in Buildings" by Eric L. Bird and Stanley J. Docking (Macmillan, $3.25). It is a work by two highly qualified British architects who are recognized as experts on the subject, and its discussion of causes of outbreak, why and how fire spreads, the behavior in fire of different types of construction, planning and construction for fire protection, and "fire grading" or the relation of structure to risk, should be of great practical

"I'm just on my way to the bank"

He is just one of the hundreds who during the day will drop into the branch bank around the corner.

Savings depositors with their pay cheques . . . retail merchants with the day's cash . . . people consulting the manager about loans, others cashing cheques . . . it is all part of the daily work of the branch bank.

In ten years the number of accounts maintained by bank depositors has grown from 5,000,000 to 8,000,000.

This shows how Canadians have come to count on their local banks for a great variety of services. The banks keep pace with the growing needs of the nation.

SPONSORED BY YOUR BANK

WHEN YOUR CUSTOMERS CAN'T PAY

American Credit Insurance Will

"This will acknowledge receipt of your draft in the amount of $43,000, in payment of a loss under our Credit Insurance policy. This loss occurred on one of our substantial accounts, in whose credit standing we had reason for complete confidence." —from an Advertising Agency

"Your adjuster arrived this morning . . . reviewed a list of 27 accounts . . . settled each to our entire satisfaction. He immediately wrote us your draft for $2,292, in payment for these accounts." —from a Distributor

"We wish to thank you for your check covering settlement under our policy. There has been a great deal of satisfaction and a sense of security in carrying accounts receivable insurance during these years when credit conditions have been so disturbed." —from a Manufacturer

YOUR insurance program *is not complete* if your Accounts Receivable . . . one of your most important assets . . . is left exposed to the fortunes or misfortunes of your customers. Unexpected credit losses can wipe out profits, can be even more damaging than loss by fire, theft, etc. You can protect your business from this hazard . . . *complete your program of protection* . . . with American Credit Insurance. Let us send you information on how you can insure all, a selected group, or just one account. Phone our office in your city or write AMERICAN CREDIT INDEMNITY COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Dept. 53, First National Bank Building, Baltimore 2, Md.

J. S. McFadden
PRESIDENT

Canadian Division

AMERICAN CREDIT INSURANCE

AMERICAN CREDIT INDEMNITY COMPANY OF NEW YORK

GUARANTEES PAYMENT OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Offices in Toronto, Montreal and Sherbrooke

THE Casualty Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA
E. D. GOODERHAM, President A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director

use to architects, town planners, engineers, fire protection officials, fire department officials, and of general interest to building owners and many others.—*George Gilbert.*

new products

FOR A good many years, in spite of science, Eskimos have had it all over other North Americans in Arctic clothing. But the Government's defence research in the Arctic is closing the gap. Latest development is a

—Canadian Army

FROM *the Eskimo, a lesson.*

nylon fur "teddy-bear" suit worn now by RCAF flyers stationed up there.

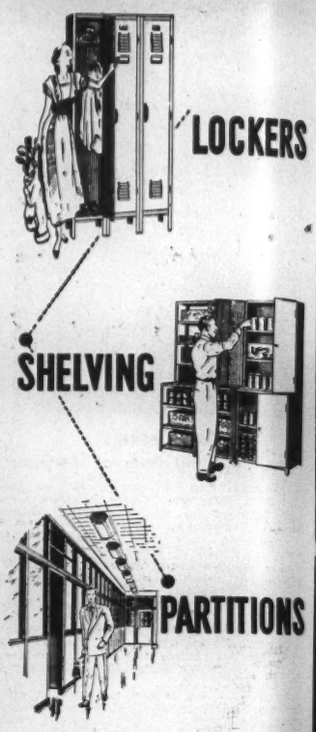
The suits are made of a nylon pile, and you wear two of them—one with the furry side next the skin, and the other with the furry side out. That's the way the Eskimos wear their caribou skin suits. Having the skins back to back gives maximum flexibility of the clothing at the joints.

Flyers operating on Sweetbriar—the Canada-U.S. exercise in the northwest—were kept perfectly comfortable wearing only these suits—woolies, etc., were unnecessary.

business briefs

NET profits of **Canadian Celanese Ltd.** reflect a good year. The 1949 figure at $6,178,343 compares favorably with the 1948 figure ($5,283,809). The company paid or provided $4,459,896 for dominion, provincial and municipal taxes, and put another $4 million plus into expansion and improvement of plant and equipment. This is over $800,000 more than was used for these purposes in 1948.

UNDER the new income tax regulations covering depreciation, **Crown Cork and Seal Co., Ltd.,** was able to provide $34,849 more for depreciation than they did last year. This made a saving in income taxes of about $14,000, but lowered the net profit by some $21,000. Net profits for 1949 amounted to $460,905 compared with $506,352 in 1948. Sales in 1949 were 6 per cent higher than they were in 1948 in spite of the fact that many large customers, foreseeing price increases in 1949, had done some heavy buying towards the end of 1948.



With the opening of our large factory extension, Office Specialty has multiplied its facilities for the production of high grade Steel Lockers, Shelving, Office, Warehouse and Sanitary Partitions.

We shall be pleased to collaborate with you on your requirements. Catalogs available upon request.

FILING SYSTEMS and OFFICE EQUIPMENT

THE OFFICE SPECIALTY MFG. CO. LIMITED

NEWMARKET — CANADA

Branches in Principal Canadian Cities

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND No. 253

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 29th April 1950 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after MONDAY, the FIRST day of MAY next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 31st March 1950. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board,

JAMES STEWART,
General Manager.

Toronto, 10th March 1950.

U.K. business

Prices:

DISAPPOINTMENT

THE STERLING price position is undeniably inflationary. Rubber is at a new post-devaluation "high"; cross-bred wool is at levels never before reached except in the boom of 1920; tea, cocoa, coffee, various foodstuffs, have risen appreciably; jute and cotton have adjusted themselves; hides and timber products are evidently destined for higher levels.

—International

SAME JOB, *same problems. Sir Stafford Cripps seeks an incentive.*

Insofar as higher prices are obtainable in the dollar markets for important dollar-earning commodities, there is some compensation for the higher prices that Sterling-Area consumers have to pay. But it is axiomatic that devaluation of sterling has turned all commodity prices in favor of Dollar-Area consumers.

Partly for this reason, Britain's competitive position has shown disappointingly little change as a result of the cut in the value of sterling. The dollar markets are not easily assailed; and competition from continental countries, even those which devalued less than Britain, has perceptibly increased in recent months.

Numerous ideas of "dollar incentives" have been discussed lately; in particular, that a proportion—say, ten per cent—of a firm's dollar earnings shall be available to the firm to spend as it likes in the Dollar Area. The Board of Trade and the Treasury have shown no inclination to adopt any of these measures.

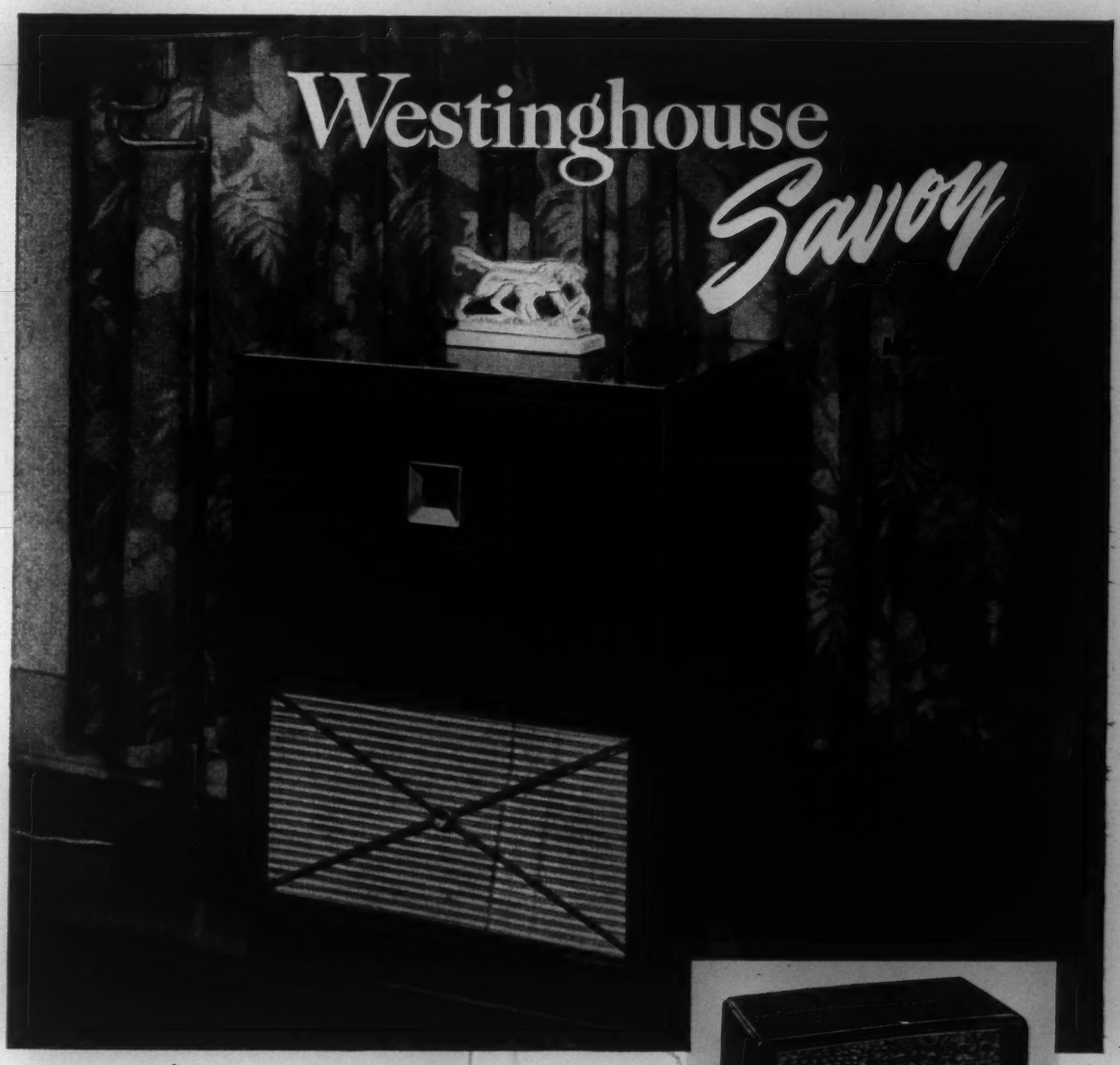
Fundamentally, the only incentive that will really work is profits. And it is a regrettable anomaly that in proportion as higher prices for commodities help to earn more dollars, they provide more purchasing power wherewith the producing countries can bid for the manufactured goods which the U.K. ought to divert to America. Speaking generally, devaluation has not made the American market more profitable than the sterling market for British exporters.

■ It is plain, now that a testing time has elapsed since devaluation, that that act has not greatly improved the prospects of equating sterling-dollar payments. It has made American buyers hungrier for their usual lines of purchase from Britain, but these are anyway in short supply.

It has not aroused any active American interest in the sort of goods which Britain is producing in quantity and which the Americans are consuming in quantity. Therein lies the crux of the whole dollar problem. To establish mass markets in the dollar countries, Britain cannot rely solely upon Scotch whisky, fine textiles, pottery and glassware. These are very largely sold because of their appeal by reason of exclusiveness to the deeper purses among American buyers, because of their comparative scarcity in the American market. And it must be noted that to the extent that they are cheapened, and their "snob" appeal thereby diminished, their sale in the accepted context of American buying is threatened.

Britain's dollar drive means nothing unless it means that the lower strata of the American buying public will be reached by mass production.

This is an order so tall that it can be left out of practical account in discussing a campaign which must be brought to a successful conclusion by 1952, when Marshall Aid ends.



Now HEAR EVERY TYPE OF RECORD . . AT ITS BEST!

Here's a thrill for all the family . . . the lifelike realism of exclusive Westinghouse Polyphonic Reproduction . . . Every type, speed and size of record played at its best, automatically . . . with the Westinghouse "Feather" tone arm. You'll find the last word in convenience . . . Radio, Record Player and Record Storage all at chair height behind the double doors. Your choice of handsome, hand-rubbed cabinet in Walnut, Limed Oak or Red Mahogany. See your Westinghouse dealer.

With single speed changer $194.50
With three speed changer $214.50

CANADIAN WESTINGHOUSE CO. LIMITED HAMILTON, CANADA

THE *Melody*

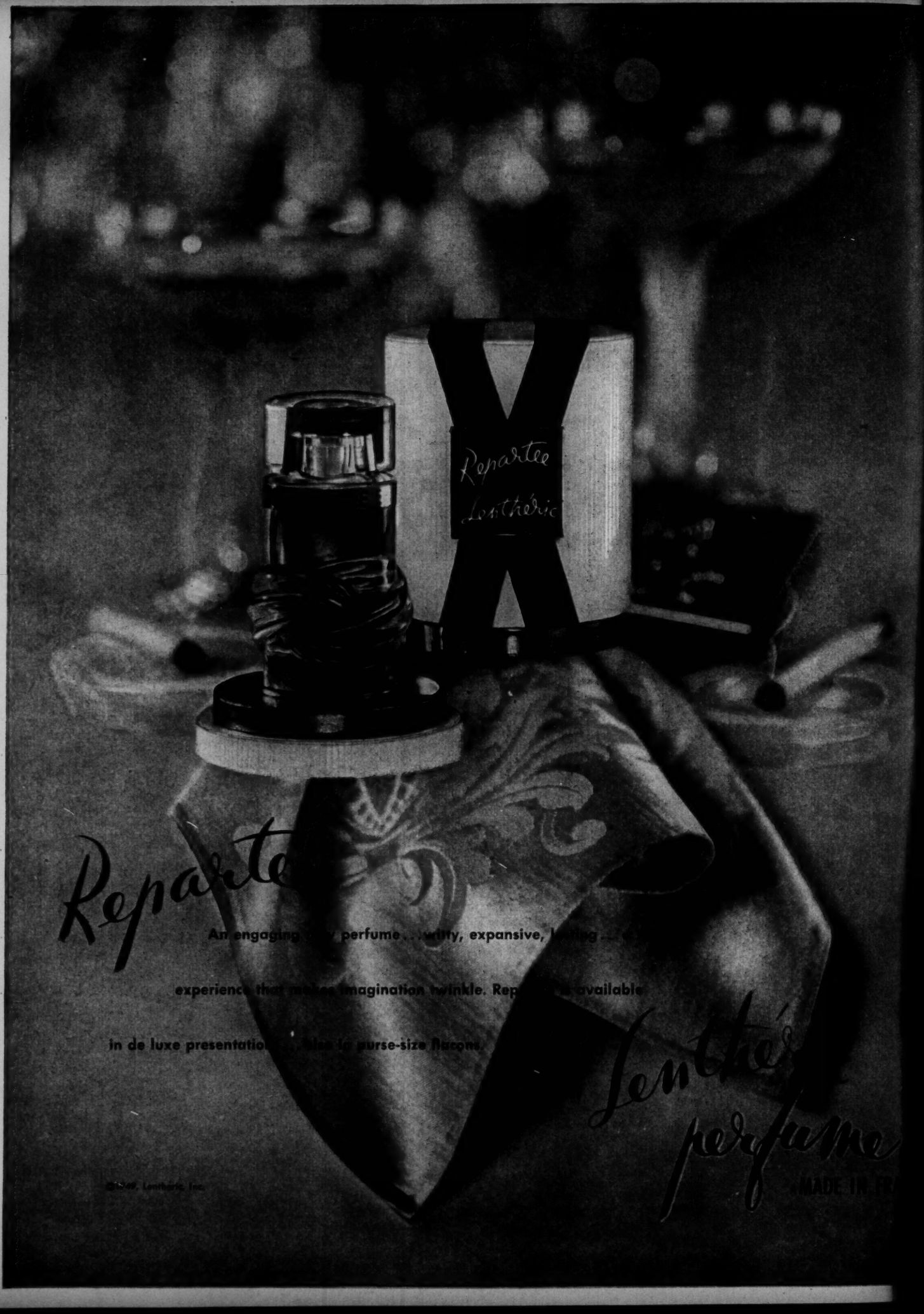
Modern compact radio in handsome plastic cabinet. Wonderful tone and volume. $34.75
Also for Battery operation. $39.95

THE *Personality*

Most versatile of personal radios. Plays in 5 positions. Your choice of nine colors: Black, Ivory, Green, Grey, Coral, Blue, Walnut, Maroon, Primrose. $29.95

Prices and Specifications subject to change

710M5015 *Listen* . . . AND YOU'LL BUY A WESTINGHOUSE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